

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.
ROBERT H. POLGER, Attorney at Law, No. 5, Commissioner, Commissioner of Land for New York and Pennsylvania, and Secretary Public Office, second floor over E. S. Smith's jewelry store, South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.
UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio, J. S. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

HARDWARE.
S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and S. Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.
RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw mills, etc.
MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corbin & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith iron.
MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures of Glass Hollow Ware, Beer bottles, Flasks, etc.
MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO., Manufacture of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

JEWELERS.
C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store, 23 East Main street.
JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc., No. 5 South Erie street.

FORMING PLANS.

Mode of Governing the Islands Being Prepared.

THE CABINET IS AT WORK.

Steps Taken to Restore Mail Communications With Cuba.

SPANISH GOVERNMENT SOLICITIOUS

Owing to the Large Spanish Interests in the Antilles, the Madrid Authorities Wished to Know What This Country Was Going to Do, in the Way of Administering Affairs—New Military Commissions Announced.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Gradually the framework of a government for the civil administration of affairs in Cuba, Porto Rico and such portions of the Philippines as this government controls, is being formed. The development of this plan of internal administration occupied much of the attention of the cabinet yesterday, and later Secretary Gage, Attorney General Griggs, Postmaster General Smith and Acting Secretary of State Moore held a two hours' conference at the state department, going over the infinite detail of establishing a civil administration. General Corbin was present part of the time. At the outset the military authorities will be in charge of all administrative affairs in Cuba, Porto Rico and other acquired possessions. But the military forces can do little more than direct the orderly execution of affairs. The carrying on of postal communication, the collection of customs, etc., are civil functions which will be taken in hand by the appropriate bureaus here, the entire work being under the protection of the military authorities. The result of the conference yesterday will be made known through the various departments. Already steps have been taken to restore mail communication between this country and Cuba, but the plans now under consideration are likely to take in the question of handling mail inside of Cuba, Porto Rico and other points. A mail steamer is expected to leave New York today carrying the first lot of mail to Cuba which has left New York since the war began. The Spanish government has been quite solicitous as to the method of administering affairs in the Antilles, owing to the large Spanish interests remaining there.

The French ambassador has received a number of inquiries in this line, and these have been laid before the state department. After the conference held there yesterday afternoon, M. Thiebaut of the French embassy called and was made acquainted with the general plans of this government in restoring a stable administration throughout the Spanish West Indies. The French ambassador has also been advised by the state department of its selection of military commissions to meet at Havana and San Juan. The names of these commissioners have been awaited at Madrid, as it is the purpose there to appoint commissioners of the same rank as those named by the United States.

The president yesterday appointed the two commissions to adjust the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico. For Cuba—Major General James F. Wade, Rear Admiral William T. Sampson and Major General Matthew C. Butler. For Porto Rico—Major General John R. Brooke, Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley and Brigadier General William W. Gordon.

HAVANA REPORTED QUIET.

Spanish Residents Said to Be Adapting Themselves to the Situation.

HAVANA, Aug. 17.—The city remains entirely tranquil. Everybody has resumed his duties and all are thinking only of how to recover something or what has been lost. Conservative natives and particularly Spanish residents, realize not only the expediency but the necessity of such steps as will save the social interests of the island, avoid future insurrections and prevent a complete annihilation of the wealth partially saved from revolution and war. There is no agitation.

Removal of Prisoners to Spain.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—J. M. Ceballos, the New York agent of the Compania Trans-Atlantica, yesterday received a telegram from Santiago de Cuba informing him that four more steamship loads of Spanish soldiers would sail from that port for Spain this week and that all the Spanish soldiers will have left Santiago before Sept. 1.

PATRICK CORBETT'S CRIME.

Father of the Pugilist Killed His Wife and Suicided.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—Patrick J. Corbett, father of James J. Corbett, the pugilist, shot and killed his wife at an early hour yesterday morning. He then turned the revolver upon himself and committed suicide. The hypothesis accepted by the family and by the intimate acquaintances and friends of the household is that Mr. Corbett was laboring under the effects of temporary insanity.

ABURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 17.

Pugilist Corbett yesterday said he had received word that his father had become insane.

Brought About \$50,000.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 17.—The schooner Grace Dollar arrived here yesterday afternoon from Kotzebue sound and St. Michael, Alaska. She had 20 passengers from Dawson City. Captain Poon estimates that the amount of gold just brought down was about \$50,000.

BOYS TO GO HOME.

Orders Prepared to Muster Some of the Volunteers Out of Service—Awaiting Word From Merritt.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Orders were prepared yesterday for the mustering out of about 35,000 volunteers, including nearly 25 regiments of infantry and about eight troops of cavalry and five or six batteries of artillery.

Unless there is a decided change in the present plans of the war department, about 100,000 volunteers will be mustered out within the next 30 days. A formal announcement of the plans of the department on the subject are being deferred pending the receipt of certain desired information from Major General Merritt commanding the military forces in the Philippines. Advances are hourly expected from him as to his wishes in the matter. There is a large number of volunteers in the Philippines and it is possible that it may be deemed advisable to bring them home and if necessary to replace them with regulars.

The proposed reduction of the army to the extent of 100,000 men will still leave a military force of about 116,000 men, regulars and volunteers, available for all military purposes. It is believed to be the purpose of the administration to maintain an army of at least 100,000 men until all the pending combinations with Spain are finally disposed of.

MASSACRE BY SPANISH.

Reported to Have Killed 'Ninety Porto Ricans After the American Flag Was Raised.

PONCE, Porto Rico, Aug. 17.—The first report of outrages by the Spaniards within the line was brought to headquarters of General Wilson yesterday by a priest who headed a deputation from Ciales, 20 miles northeast of Utuado.

The inhabitants of the place raised an American flag after the Spanish troops had left. The troops returned, tore down the flag and murdered 90 of the inhabitants. This occurred on Saturday.

Senator Allison Declined.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The authoritative announcement is made that Senator Allison of Iowa will not be a member of the peace commission. In a long interview yesterday a member on the commission was urged upon him by the president. Senator Allison, however, was not able to accept an account of other important duties.

Had Yellow Fever Abroad.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—According to reports received at marine hospital service, two of the six vessels which have arrived at Montauk Point, L. I., with troops for Shafter's army, were infected. One of these, the Grand Duchess, whose arrival has just been reported to the bureau, had four cases of yellow fever aboard and a number of "suspects."

Expect About 16,000 Troops.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 17.—About 16,000 troops will be encamped near this city within the next ten days. Colonel James M. Moore, assistant quartermaster general of the United States army, is here personally directing the arrangements for the camp.

Denied by Alger and Others.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Secretary Alger and other members of the cabinet took occasion yesterday to deny the truth of the reports current in Cuba of an agreement to disband the Cuban insurgents and for the United States to pay them off.

Cartridges Reported Ordered.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Kynoch company of Birmingham is reported to have received yesterday an order for 10,000,000 military cartridges to be promptly delivered to the United States government.

A MONUMENT TO LAFAYETTE.

The School Children May Have One Erected at Paris Exposition.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—According to present plans Lafayette, the French hero who came across the sea in colonial days, with sword and money to aid the birth of liberty on American shores, is to have his grave marked with a \$250,000 monument—a tribute from the patriotic school children of America.

President McKinley has concurred in the plans proposed by Ferdinand W. Peck, commissioner general to the Paris exposition, for the unveiling of this beautiful memorial at the Paris exposition on the fourth of July, 1900.

To Oppose Quay's Re-Election.

BELLEFOUNTE, Pa., Aug. 17.—The Republican county convention yesterday nominated P. I. Womelsdorf, an anti-Quay member of the legislature of 1895, for senator, and John A. Daley and Eli E. Townsend for the legislature, both the latter candidates having given personal pledges to oppose the re-election of Senator Quay.

Brought Little Gold.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—The steamer National City, 13 days from St. Michaels, arrived yesterday afternoon: with about 75 passengers and very little gold dust outside of that shipped by the established companies in Alaska. Several of the Klondikers on board had amounts ranging from \$500 to \$2,000, also papers representing claims.

Two Girls Suicided.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—Two young women whose names are yet unknown committed suicide yesterday by jumping from a ferryboat into the Delaware river, near the Chestnut street wharf, this city. A pocketbook left contained a piece of paper on which was written the following sentence: "We find we are utterly unfit for this world and will try another."

The girls, it was learned later, were: Beattie Foust, aged 19, of 721 Federal street, Camden, N. J., and Maud Huffnagle, aged 20, of 426 Reed street, this city.

MUST BEHAVE.

No Wrongdoing by Cubans Will Be Allowed.

ORDER SENT TO LAWTON.

He Reported They Were Not Disposed to Accept the Armistice.

UNITED STATES WILL CONTROL.

Secretary Alger Said the Government Was Determined to Manage Affairs in Surrendered Territory—Those Who Remained Within the Jurisdiction Would Have to Obey the Laws and Officers of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The war department late yesterday afternoon posted the following reply to an inquiry from Major General Lawton, commanding the department of Santiago, for instructions as to the policy to be observed toward the Cubans that are within his military department: Commanding General, Department of Santiago, Santiago de Cuba.

"Replying to your message for instructions the president directs that you be informed that the United States is responsible for peace and must maintain order in the territory surrendered and in your department, and must protect all persons and their property within said jurisdiction. Interference from any quarter will not be permitted. The Cuban insurgents should be treated justly and liberally, but they with all others, must recognize the military occupation and authority of the United States and the cessation of hostilities proclaimed by this government. You should see the insurgent leaders and so advise them.

"By order of the secretary of war, 'H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.'"

The war department did not make public the dispatch from General Lawton relative to the Cubans in Santiago, but the border which General Corbin sent to General Lawton indicates something of its nature. General Lawton reports that the Cubans are encamped about the city and do not seem disposed to accept the conditions imposed by the armistice, and some troubles have occurred. Secretary Alger, in speaking of the matter yesterday, said that it might as well be fully understood that the United States would control the surrendered territory and that it would manage the affairs of that territory. Those who remained within the jurisdiction would have to obey the laws and officers of the United States, as General Lawton was informed.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 17.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The Olvete sailed this afternoon for Montauk Point with between 200 and 300 soldiers. Miss Wheeler is a passenger.

Early this morning a Cuban was shot by a sentry, who caught him stealing commissary stores at the dock. Yesterday it was discovered that enough goods had been stolen to make three cartloads, which had been taken out surreptitiously to the Cubans in the field. The man under suspicion returned to the wharf last night, evidently with the intention of continuing his thefts, but he was warned off.

Early this morning he was again found there. When the sentry challenged him he ran, refusing to obey the order to halt. As he was likely to escape the sentry fired and killed him.

SOLDIER MURDERER SENTENCED.

Must Stay in Military Prison For Life For His Crime.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The war department received the following yesterday:

"PONCE, Porto Rico, Aug. 15.

Adjutant General, Washington: "Replying your cablegram. Private Laduke been convicted by courtmartial for killing Private Stafford; sentenced to life imprisonment; penitentiary Leavenworth designated. He is now under guard here awaiting transportation."

"GILMORE, Brigadier General." Alex. Laduke was a member of Company I, Second Wisconsin volunteers, and was enlisted at Marinette. Thomas Stafford, the murdered man was a member of the Thirteenth infantry, regular army. The murder was the result of a quarrel in a wine shop near Ponce, Porto Rico.

GENERAL WHEELER ARRIVED.

The Fighting Southerner in Washington by Order of the President.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Major General Joseph Wheeler, commander of the cavalry division of General Shafter's army, arrived in Washington last night about 10 p. m. from New York accompanied by his son, Joseph W. Wheeler, a member of his staff. Beyond the fact that he has been ordered by the secretary of war to report in Washington, General Wheeler said he knew little about the object of his visit. From other sources, however, it was learned that the president, desiring to consult with him, had directed that he be ordered here.

For New Military Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Arrangements are being made at the war department for the establishment of a new military department on the island of Porto Rico. It likely will be commanded by Major General John R. Brooke, now with the army of occupation.

Ordered Out by Shafter.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 17.—General Shafter yesterday ordered the Second volunteer regiment of immunes to leave the city and go into camp outside, owing to indolence in honor and other wrongdoing. He ordered the Eighth Illinois volunteer troops, colored, to take their place.

DEWEY'S REPORT.

The Army and Navy Engaged at Manila.

SEVEN THOUSAND PRISONERS.

Spain will Not Accept Blanco's Resignation—Agusti Leaves Manila After the Surrender of the City—The Insurgents Not Allowed to Enter the City.

Admiral Dewey's Report.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—[By Associated Press]—Admiral Dewey in his report to the navy department, dated August 13, says: "Manila surrendered today to the American land and naval forces, after a combined attack. A division of the squadron shelled the forts and entrenchments at Malate, on the south side of the city, driving back the enemy, our army advancing from that side at the same time. The city surrendered about 5 a. m. The American flag was hoisted by Lieutenant Blumby. About 7,000 prisoners were taken. The squadron had no casualties, and none of the vessels were injured. On August 7th General Merritt and I formally demanded the surrender of the city, which the Spanish governor general refused."

The Capture of Manila.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—[By Associated Press]—The Manila correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, telegraphing Saturday, says: "Nothing could be more humane than the American capture of the town. General Merritt's and Admiral Dewey's plan was to spare every object but the armed defenses and the trenches. Apparently the American losses were extremely small. The Spanish intrenchments varied in point of distance from two to four miles from the center of Old Manila. Defending this long line of at least ten miles were not over, and probably under, five thousand Spanish regular troops, volunteers and natives. About half that number were in the hospital. The attacking force numbered from ten thousand to twenty thousand natives and ten thousand Americans, on shore and aboard the fleet. In every respect the advantage was on the side of the attack. The American field guns threw heavier metal and had longer range than the Spanish, the marksman ship of the United States gunners was much superior to that of the Spaniards, and the men were stronger and in better condition. The Spaniards are a small race compared with their stalwart opponents, and worn out by a hundred days' siege and disappointed by the failure to arrive of the promised Spanish relief squadron, they had lost heart. It was a hopeless struggle. Looking over the bay it was curious to notice the foreign fleets arrange themselves according to their sympathies. The English and the Japanese were near the Americans and the Germans and French on the opposite side of the bay north of the Pasig river. The British cruiser Immortalite and her consorts kept fairly near the American line. The attacking squadron formed in line between Malate and Old Manila, with the Concord watching the fort at the mouth of the Pasig. The American fleet lay outside the breakwater. The Olympia fired the first shot at 9:40 and a fairly continuous, but by no means furious, cannonade was kept up until 11:20. By that time the Malate fort was silenced and the American troops then stormed the intrenchments. The Spaniards who were in the earthworks tell me that the quick firing guns of the little gunboat Rapido, which lay close to the shore, were far more terrible in their effects than was the raking fire of the ships. Resistance to the American attack was impossible. The First Colorado regiment was the earliest to charge the Spaniards, who retired to the second line, but, soon outnumbered, they were forced into the old city. A part of Malate suffered severely from the bombardment. The vaunted intramures defenses were not tried. The Spanish commander, convinced that further resistance was hopeless, hoisted a white flag at 11:30 and the order to cease firing was issued in the center of the town, but in the outskirts street fighting continued for some time afterward between the rebels and Spaniards."

The losses, American and Spanish, are not yet known. The Spaniards in the trenches probably numbered three thousand men. The American attacking force numbered about ten thousand, and Americans were better armed, better trained and in better condition. The American warships engaged were the Olympia, Petrel, Raleigh, McCulloch, Boston, Monterey, Charleston and Baltimore. The Spanish trench extended around Manila at a distance of from two to four miles from the walled city, forming a circle ten miles in circumference, and it was impossible, the Spaniards say, to hold so long a line against the American attack. Admiral Dewey and General Merritt, it is reported, had issued orders to spare all except armed defenses of the city, and consequently the town is understood to have been but little damaged. Some street fighting between the insurgents and the Spaniards occurred on the outskirts, but order prevailed within the walled section.

Augusti Left After the Surrender.

MADRID, Aug. 17.—[By Associated Press]—It is now asserted that General Augusti left Manila after the surrender. The government has received his report, but is not ready to publish it. On August 7th Augusti refused to surrender.

It Can't Last Long.....

Such sacrificing of choice Dry Goods as in this Shelf emptying Sale. It would bankrupt us to keep it up. People are taking advantage of it so liberally, both by coming and sending, that stocks will soon be down to where we want them, and that will be the end of it.

We want you to get the benefit of these usual price reductions—almost throw away prices in all of the 56 departments—nothing like it ever done before.

But it behooves you to be prompt—no delay will answer the demands of your self interest.

Anything wanted in Dry Goods, write us about, and find out what's being done in that line.

Staple goods not reduced.

Everything else is—Suits, Shirt Waists, Skirts, Parasols and like goods wanted now.

Get samples 25c Linen Lawns 7c—and other choice wash goods reduced, ranging 5 to 20c a yard—and you won't be long about buying. Prices in this sale that mean SELL.

BOGGS & BUHL,
 ALLEGHENY, PA.

JOS HORNE & CO.

Early Arrivals.

June and July saw our buyers in the foreign and home markets, and their selections have commenced to arrive. If this article should meet the eyes of heads of families who have daughters who are receiving their education at the various institutions for training, we desire to call their attention to the lines of new goods just in, suitable for the fitting out of the school girl.

Polka Dot Silks.

The gracious little Polka Dots are going to be very stylish for Fall wear, and we have just received a large line of a combination of Polka Dot and striped Taffeta. Among the colorings are rose, tan, green turquoise, heliotrope, navy, black and white, and they are all 20 inches wide. We have put a popular price upon them of.....

65 cents a Yard.

These make up very beautifully for the shirt waist, and it seems to us that every young lady going to school should have a full complement of these waists.

Early Fall Woolens.

The new Fall Woolens are coming in, and we call attention to a special line of 24-inch Cheviot Serges in brown, navy, blue, garnet, and gray. Priced at.....

75 cents a Yard.

Ask our Mail Order Department about these goods and let us have your request for samples. It's really wonderful how quick you can shop with this department.

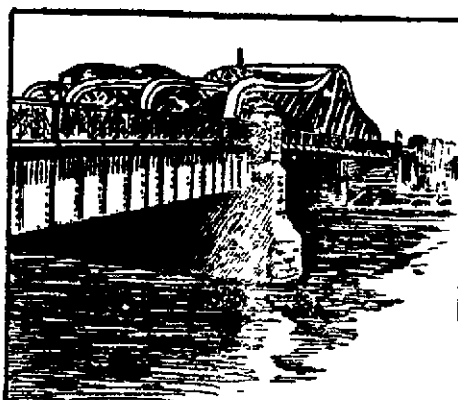
PITTSBURG, PA.

NOTES FROM GOTHAM.

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN GREATER NEW YORK BRIDGES.

The Party Leaders—Enterprise Among the Bootblacks—Wholesale Business in Looming Up—Work Resumed on Public Improvements.

Built as the Greater New York is upon three islands, the necessity for the construction of bridges is very great. The Brooklyn bridge which has cost something over \$15,000,000 is just at present attracting considerable attention. The enormous traffic especially on the trolley cars is having a perceptible effect upon the great structure. There is no question as to the strength of the bridge, but the present problem is to so arrange the traffic as to make the strain equal on all parts of the bridge. This it is difficult to do during the rush hours when the trolley cars are packed like sardine boxes. Another new bridge which has cost the people more than three millions of dollars has just been opened to the public. This bridge crosses the Harlem at Third Avenue and is one of the most substantial structures ever erected in the city. It has been several years in course of construction, and its opening is a great source of convenience to the very large and constantly increasing population north of the Harlem.



The New Third Avenue Bridge.

The newspapers are now daily noting the movements of the politicians, and thus we are reminded that another election is near at hand. In almost every instance where a gathering of the leaders is reported, the statement accompanies it that the meeting has no political significance. This is one of the ways in which the political leaders assume to themselves that they have deceived the public, when in reality they are themselves the only ones deceived. The real truth about the political situation probably is that leaders and followers alike, of both parties are all at sea. The time was when some calculation could be made respecting the probable outcome of an election. But on account of the growth of the independent elements in our elections, and the facilities now afforded by the law to make their action effective, no living person can figure with any degree of certainty upon the outcome of an election in this most uncertain state.

The party in power in this city is popularly supposed to have a very great advantage at the polls, and this has usually been so. But with power in our municipal affairs comes a responsibility, and with responsibility there also usually comes trouble for the political managers. Last year the Republicans were divided into two hostile camps, and the Democratic victory was an easy one. If that division continues, history is likely to repeat itself. If it does not then the result is the more involved in doubt. The greatest division ever made in the Democratic party of the state was over the silver issue in 1896. Last year in the city election this issue was for the time laid aside, and other considerations prevailed. This might be the case this fall, but the shrewdest managers remember that Congressmen are to be elected this year, and here again the currency question will protrude itself. It is clear to all that this state is hostile to the silver issue, if we may assume that public opinion on the subject has not materially changed in the past two years, but the question of state administration will also enter into the election and the peculiar condition of the war at the time may also have weight with voters. And so it is seen that "figuring" upon the outcome will be largely speculation.

The hotels are nearly all doing a good business despite the fact that thousands of the people who live at the hotels are away in mountains or at the seashore. The explanation is found in the fact that their places in the city hotels have been taken by those who have come here partly for business and partly for pleasure. This is the time of the year when business in the retail districts is at its lowest ebb, but when it begins to brighten up in the wholesale districts and there are many buyers in town who have brought their wives along with them to see the sights and enjoy the pleasures which the metropolis has to offer to summer visitors.

The Merchant's Association has not met with the encouragement which those who organized it anticipated, but it has nevertheless accomplished a great deal in the matter of making known the advantages and the inducements which this city has to offer. The association was active in securing the passage of the law authorizing the appointment of a commission to enquire into the causes of the decline in the business of the port, and this commission has now commenced its labors. It is believed that its work will be very valuable to the city, for it will discover and lay bare the causes which have produced these unfortunate results, and it will then be but a short time before the remedy will be found and applied. The people of this great and enterprising city are not going to permit its business to be attracted into other channels if it lies within the limits of human power to prevent this.

It is a singular fact that the war appears to have had a beneficial effect upon the criminal classes of this city. That is to say the war is credited with this whether it is responsible for it or not. The criminal statistics show a marked falling off not only in the number of criminal convictions, but also in the number of complaints that have been made to the authorities. This fact is indeed gratifying, and some of the newspapermen have been trying to figure out just why this is so. It is not believed that any very large percentage of those who have gone to the war were from what is known as the criminal class. In fact, most of the men who went in the volunteer service were previously members of the militia, and very few of them ever figured in the police or other courts. Perhaps the affliction of the war has had a sobering effect even upon the habitual criminal, and has appealed to his patriotism to deter his activities until gentle peace shall have settled over the land.

The recent sale of about \$20,000,000 of city bonds has had the effect to cause a resumption of work upon many contracts that had been discontinued, because of the lack of funds to meet the accruing payments. When the present administration came into power, there arose a question respecting the debt limit, and the construction to be put upon the constitutional prohibition as applicable to cities. This fact, and the other fact that most of the contractors were hostile to the new administration caused a shut down in the payments and a consequent stoppage of the work. This fact worked great hardships on the contractors, and upon a large number of working men. It is, therefore, very gratifying to these to find that work is being resumed to be paid for out of the proceeds of the bond sale. The workingmen observed that the interest in their welfare always increases as the day of election approaches, and then falls with that "dull sickening thud" as soon as the votes are counted.

Treading on the very heels of war comes commercial enterprise. Our troops are still on the march, and the order to "cease firing," has not yet been heard, but all the same certain capitalists are talking of building a mammoth hotel either in Havana or in its environs as a winter resort. Florida has already a competitor. In the course of a year or two Cuba may be the Mecca of invalids. It has a gorgeous climate in winter, neither too hot nor too cold, an air which is to the lungs what ice cream is to the palate, clear, free from dust and invigorating. The huge hotel is to be the avant courier of American civilization in that now benighted region. Then in our mind's eye we see another immense winter hotel in Porto Rico, whose refreshing breezes are said to make one young again. You go to Cuba and drop twenty years from your seventy, then spend a few weeks in Porto Rico and come home a young man.

The amount of money which the people of this city pay every year to the bootblacks would make a pretty penny if there were any statistics at hand to determine what the sum is. But in this as in every other business competition is very sharp. The most important thing is to get a good stand and it is said that one Italian pays six thousand dollars a year for three stands, the business of which he conducts. At the bridge entrance all the stands have been doing a lively business, but one of the proprietors has conceived the idea of stimulating the trade. He therefore has his pretty daughter at hand with a basket of buttonhole bouquets. When the shine

is completed the customer pays his nickel and becomes eligible to the gift enterprise. Smiling demurely, she pins a fragrant posy on the lapel of the amazed patron, and says "thank you, sir."

Competition Among the Bootblacks.

There is no extra charge for this token of esteem. It is included with the five-cent shine, and as a result the working force at this stand has been trebled since the gift enterprise was introduced.

Communists wait in line while the other stands in that district remain idle. Bankers, brokers and professional men doing business in New York patronize the progressive shiners and bask in the smiles of the pretty maiden with the basket. Her smile is part of the business and she knows how to make it fetching.

The Spaniards in Porto Rico poisoned the wells in the hope of killing American soldiers, and when they retired from Ponce they wantonly burned the houses along the way, butchered unoffending people and drove off their cattle, not because the people had been hostile to them, not because it was military policy to devastate the country to prevent the advance of the enemy, not even to deter the natives from being friendly to the Americans. They did it just because they were Spaniards, and to do so is a part of their nature.

Porto Rico would be a good place to test the bicycle corps, if our army had one. There is a good macadam road all the way from Ponce to San Juan, built a few years ago by convicts, and kept in careful repair since its construction. When Miles invests San Juan he will be under no such disadvantage from lack of guns as Shafter was at Santiago. The roads at that point were three feet wide, through a dense jungle, mere strips of yellow mud. The road across Porto Rico will accommodate all the artillery Gen. Miles wants to take across the island.

Foul-Smelling Catarrh.

Buildings on the Famous Farms of W. T. Campbell in Elmira, N. Y.

This farm, which is now well known to the fraternity at large as the home of some of the best White Wyandottes in the country, is owned and occupied by Mr. W. T. Campbell, and is situated about one-half mile outside the limits of Elmira, N. Y., on the banks of the Chemung river. It is on a high rise of ground, commanding a beautiful view, and the soil is of gravelly nature and well adapted to poultry culture.

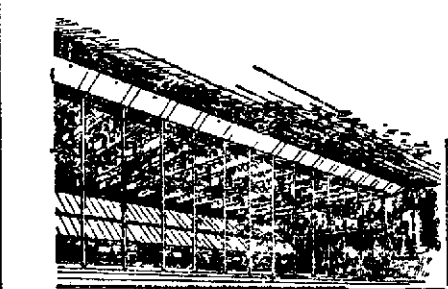
The main poultry house is 22x38 feet, with cellar under the whole; found-



Partial View of Brooding-House and Open Sheds.

ation of cellar is of stone; from the front foundation wall hot-bed sash, double glazed, slant upwards and rest against the second story, which is narrower than the ground floor, making the cellar, which has an earth floor, a grand place for the fowls in bad weather, as the large sash admit all the light and sun to be had. It can be divided into ten pens if necessary, and are separated by boards sliding in cleats, and above by wooden bars such as are used in exhibition coops, all being fitted so that they can be removed almost instantly. On the floor above are the roosting and laying quarters; pens are divided in same manner as those in cellar. Cleaning, watering and feeding are all done from the alleyway; the feed-troughs are placed about a foot inside the partition, so as to leave the alley unobstructed; the entrance to these pens from below is through a hole in the floor, and a plank with cleats nailed across it makes the ascent easy for the fowls.

The brooder house has a hot water system, a Furman, Jr., size B, boiler being used. The building is eight feet



Interior View of Section of Brooder-House.

high in center, four feet in rear, and fifteen feet wide. The front is glass; sash are hot house shape. A muslin curtain is arranged to draw under the glass when the sun is too hot. The building faces the south; the alleyway is excavated to a depth of two feet, thus making little stooping necessary in caring for the brooders. The feeding is all done from the alleyway.

Moving Setting Hens.

This is one of the problems of the season at all the small places that are not fitted up after modern ideas. And even though the fitting be ideal, one may still, through lack of setters, be obliged to bring some from without. Under certain conditions, such hens can be removed with perfect satisfaction. It is uncertain business to attempt to move the flighty Mediterraneans, in whom the sitting instinct is not strong. But the quieter Plymouth Rocks, Brahmas, etc., may be safely moved, after two or three days, that is, as soon as the sitting fever is strong upon them. It is most desirable to undertake the task at night, to give the fowl nest eggs at first, and to newly domesticate her in a quiet room, if possible, where no other fowls can disturb or annoy. It may even be necessary to "turn her face to the wall."

Little Outside Buying Necessary.

By making his home beautiful, it may be humble, but it must above all be "Sweet Home." By not speculating beyond his power to stand the loss. By becoming a specialist in something, be it what it may. By diversifying, so as to make work for all seasons of the year, without having too many irons in the fire at the same time. By obtaining a broad, general education.

By trying to live for some better purpose than to cultivate and satisfy greed. By teaching his family economy through love, in a gentle manner, and not in fault-finding, scolding, or jawing. By training them to usefulness, aiming to cultivate the brains of the human farm crop, instead of the corn crop, for them to spend. By adding to his library, tools, and machinery only as he can afford it. By keeping honey bees, or raising sorghum for sweets, and by raising vegetables and fruits. By having a little ready cash at hand at all times and not running in debt for anything. By not being extravagant in using luxuries. By taking some leisure but not the loafing-in-town kind. By taking good care of his health, and considering his wife his better half.—Erland Johnson in Farm Journal.

Does It Pay to Buy Fertilizers?

If it did not pay, then the fertilizer trade would long since have declined, instead of constantly increasing. Farmers do not use fertilizers years after year simply for the fun of it. They do so because it pays them. And those farmers who use fertilizers most carefully are the ones who continue to use them right along. These are the men whose special crops and knowledge of their business enable them to conduct their farming operations in such a way as to pay a handsome profit, either on commercial fertilizers or agricultural chemicals to be applied separately or in various mixtures. Lots of farmers pay out money for fertilizers they don't need, simply because they neglect some of the sources of fertility on their farm. Make the most of manure, composts, etc., before spending a cent for fertilizer.

Foul-Smelling Catarrh.

Catarrh is one of the most obstinate diseases, and hence the most difficult to get rid of.

There is but one way to cure it. The disease is in the blood, and all the sprays, washes and inhalant mixtures in the world can have no permanent effect whatever upon it. Swift's Specific cures Catarrh permanently, for it is the only remedy which can reach the disease and force it from the blood.

Mr. B. P. McAllister, of Harrodsburg, Ky., had Catarrh for years. He writes:

"I could see no improvement whatever, though I was constantly treated with sprays and washes, and different inhalant remedies—in fact, I could feel that each winter I was worse than the year previous."

"Finally it was brought to my notice that Catarrh was a blood disease, and after thinking over the matter, I saw it was unreasonable to expect to be cured by remedies which only reached the surface. I then decided to try S. S. S., and after a few bottles were used, I noticed a perceptible improvement. Continuing the remedy, the disease was forced out of my system, and a complete cure was the result. I advise all who have this dreadful disease to abandon their local treatment, which has never done them any good, and take S. S. S., a remedy that can reach the disease and cure it."

To continue the wrong treatment for Catarrh is to continue to suffer. Swift's Specific is a real blood remedy, and cures obstinate, deep-seated diseases, which other remedies have no effect whatever upon. It promptly reaches Catarrh, and never fails to cure even the most aggravated cases.

S. S. S. For The Blood is Purely Vegetable, and is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no dangerous minerals.

Books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

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BAR-BEN is a Brain, Blood and Nerve Food. It creates new muscle and strength, clears the brain, makes the blood pure and rich and causes a general feeling of health, strength and renewed vitality. The generative organs are helped to regain their normal powers and the sufferer is immediately made conscious of direct benefit.

BAR-BEN is the result of 10 or 20 years' experience in the treatment of the nervous disorders of men and women. It is purely an animal and vegetable extract, contains no poisonous substances, and is prepared in sugar coated tablets, easy to take. BAR-BEN is for sale at all drug stores, a 60-dose box for 50 cents, enough for one or two months' treatment. In cases of premature loss of vitality, BAR-BEN is a prophylactic, absolute and permanent specific, producing results without a parallel in the history of medicine. In complicated cases our remedy may be taken at home under our directions, or we will pay railroad fares and hotel bills for any case we undertake and who prefers to come to us for treatment, if we fail to cure. We answer all letters in plain envelope and hold all correspondence strictly confidential. A certain test would be to buy a box of your druggist, or send us \$1.00 for a 60-dose box with special instructions to suit your case.

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It strengthens the nerves. A 60 dose box for 50 cents. Per box by

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THE AMERICAN FLAG.

ITS ADOPTION BY THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

Betsy Ross of Philadelphia Made the First One—Had Fifteen Stripes at One Time—Afterwards Reduced to the Original Thirteen.

Sitting at Philadelphia 121 years ago, the Continental Congress adopted the recommendation of its committee, and the flag was born, and to-day it is the oldest among the flags of the nations and is acknowledged everywhere to be the most beautiful flag that floats. In June, 1777, a committee of congress, with General Washington as chairman, was instructed to design a suitable flag for the united colonies. The design submitted by the committee, as designed by General Washington, was adopted by the Continental Congress June 14th, 1777, when it was resolved that the flag of the thirteen United States, be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation. Betsy Ross of Philadelphia is said to have made the first American flag, according to the design adopted by congress. The stars in the Union of the flag were placed in a circle. This flag continued in use for eighteen years. Early in the year 1794, in consequence of the admission of Vermont, March 4th, 1791, and Kentucky, June 1st, 1792, an act was passed by congress declaring that from and after the first day of May, 1795, the flag of the United States be fifteen stripes, alternate red and white, and the Union be fifteen stars, white in a blue field. The stars were arranged in three rows of five each. The first flag of fifteen stripes was placed upon the Constitution, the initial ship of the new navy. It was the flag of history of poetry, and of victory, and for twenty-three years it was triumphant in many hard fought battles on land and sea. It was of this flag that the poet Key sang when he wrote "The Star Spangled Banner."

The admission of the States of Tennessee, June 1st, 1796; Ohio, November 29th, 1802; Louisiana, April 30th, 1812; Indiana, December 11th, 1816, and Mississippi, December 10th, 1817, compelled a change in the flag, and congress appointed a committee to inquire into the expediency of again altering it. A bill was reported January 2d, 1817, but was not acted on. Some time afterwards Capt. Samuel Reid of Stonington, Conn., famous for the defense of the privateer, General Armstrong, at Fayal, suggested that the number of stripes be reduced to thirteen, and the stars increased to the number of States in the Union, the whole number of stars to be formed in one large star in a union. The suggestion was acted upon and congress passed, April 4th, 1818, "An act to establish the flag of the United States." The first section provided that from and after the fourth day of July next, the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the union have twenty stars, white in a blue field, while the second section provided that on the admission of every new state in the Union one star be added to the union of the flag, and that such addition shall take effect on the fourth day of July next succeeding such admission. There are now forty-five stars in the union.

This is the last legislation on the subject. It was intended in 1850 to have fixed by law the arrangement of the stars in one large star, but it was overlooked. At that time the stars of the flag of the army were arranged in that manner, while those of the navy were arranged in lines. Under the act of 1818 the stars have been added under the direction of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. At present they are arranged in six rows. The first, third and fifth rows have eight stars each and the second, fourth and sixth rows have seven. The standard flag for the army is the garrison flag, and is thirty-six feet fly by twenty hoist. The union is one-third the length of the flag and seven stripes wide. The corresponding flag of the navy is ensign No. 1. It is thirty-six feet fly by nineteen feet hoist. The union is four-tenths the entire length and seven stripes wide. The first time the flag was unfurled above a foreign port was on January 28th, 1778, when the ship of war Providence took possession of one of the Bahama Islands. The first United States flag to appear in England was carried by the good ship Bedford, Captain Moore, from Massachusetts. She arrived in the Downs February 2d, 1783. The flag was called Old Glory for the first time in February, 1862 at Nashville, Tenn., by Capt. Stephen Driver, an old sea captain, who had received a beautiful American flag while abroad. On his return he took up his residence at Nashville. Opposed to secession, he was compelled to secrete the flag. He sewed it up in a quilt and slept every night beneath it to prevent its being found by the Confederates. When the Federal troops arrived in Nashville in February, 1862, he told them the story of Old Glory, brought it out and hung it to the breeze from the top of the State House. The same flag is supposed to float to-day from the top of our Capitol at Washington.

The Effect of Wind on Lakes.

Attention has been called to the very remarkable effect of the wind on various inland bodies of water. It is not unusual for the residents in towns on the shores of lakes to be greatly inconvenienced, provided a heavy wind blowing on shore continues for any length of time. In the Baltic sea the level has been altered for upward of eight feet. Sometimes the water is blown out of a channel leaving it almost dry. In one instance a depression of six feet occurred on one side of a body of water with a corresponding rise of six feet on the other. Lake Erie has been known to alter its level a distance of fifteen feet on account of heavy winds, and Lake Michigan was at one time the subject of considerable interest from the same cause. The wind was heavy and continuous and piled the water up on one side, while the other was so low that people walked out upon rocks where in the memory of man no feet had ever trodden.—New York Ledger.

PEAS AND OATS.

An Excellent Combination for Hogs and Cows.

The combination makes a valuable feed for hogs and for cows. The crop is used most economically by cutting and feeding when the peas are about ready for table use. It is well to begin to feed a little earlier. The earlier the crop can be started in the spring the better.

A fall-plowed field is a good place to sow; any fallow ground will do. A dressing of barn-yard manure will help the crop. In its stead broadcast 300 pounds of acid phosphate and 150 pounds of muriate of potash per acre.

Harrow the land and make the surface mellow before sowing the peas so they will lie where they fall and will have a mellow bed in which to start.

Sow the common, round, field pea. Any seedman will sell them to you if your neighbors do not grow them for seed. Broadcast two or two and a half bushels per acre. Plow them in from four to six inches deep. The depth depends on the nature of the soil. They need to be down deep enough to have their roots constantly in moist soil.

Let the ground lie as it is plowed for a week. Then sow one bushel of oats and harrow in. Some recommend drilling the oats. A variety of oats with stiff, strong growing straw is best. The pigs will enjoy "hogging" the field over after the crop is removed. They enjoy it more while the crop is standing, but this is wasteful.

The crop is hard to cure if a big one. When this is to be done cut when peas are two-thirds ripe. Mow with scythe, dry in the winnows mostly. For seed thresh with flail. For stock thresh with machine, taking out some of the concaves to avoid splitting and chocking.—Farmer's Journal.

A Good Way to Feed Calves.

One of the handiest devices we have ever seen for feeding calves was devised by an Iowa farmer several years ago. He fixed it against the fence in the pasture lot, but it can be just as easily placed in a barn or shed. The point was to arrange some method of feeding each calf separate and keeping it separate for a half hour after drinking.

A series of narrow stalls were made with the heads against the fence, through which the calf thrust its head and drank from a pail set in a hole cut in a plank. The stalls were narrow enough to prevent the calf from turning around. There were twenty calves and twenty stalls. At the rear end or entrance of the stalls hung a light door hanging vertically. There was one door to four stalls, made of light slats. When the doors were swung up horizontally, the calves walked under them into the stalls. When the doors dropped down and hung vertically they closed the entrance to the stalls and thus held the calves in. Each door was raised or lowered from the front by a rope which passed over a small pulley set in a 2x4 scantling near the rear end of the centre stall, and thence to the front of the stall. When the feeder started to pour the milk in the pails the doors were lowered and the stalls emptied; thus preventing interference on the part of the hungry calves. When all was ready the feeder seized one of the ropes and raised the door to a level or horizontal position and let four calves into their stalls. Then the next four were admitted in like manner, until all were drinking. Then the doors were let down and the calves remained as long as was desired. This is taken from that excellent paper, Hoard's Dairyman, which every cowman ought to take.

Contagious Character of Roup.

A late bulletin, put out by our Government, deals largely with roup as a contagious disease. The greatest cause for its increase and spread lies in this, coupled with the fact that poultry keepers cannot yet be made to understand the absolute need of separation of infected from non-infected birds. It is said that fowls are more subject to contagion than any other farm animals, from the way in which they obtain their food. There are those who affirm that a genuine case of diphtheritic roup was never yet cured. Our Government experts, however, depreciate the killing of birds affected, and consider that, though the disease often runs through a long chronic stage, it is controlled with fair ease by the use of disinfectants. Of these, a weak solution of carbolic acid is the best. The present writer, however, is fain to put into words the warning never to allow the disease to reach the third, or diphtheritic stage. If it does, the unfortunate poultry owner will wish that he had never been born, or, at least, that he had never been born to poultry keeping.

Do Grape Seeds Cause Appendicitis.

Dr. Edward Andrews (Journal of the American Medical Association, Dec. 5, 1896) says that the following conclusions are reasonable and mainly true: (1) The appendix is not a "functionless" organ. It produces every day a quantity of tenacious mucus to lubricate the caecum, and by thus facilitating the faecal movement prevents impaction in the head of the colon. (2) The current of this tough mucus is toward the gut, hence seeds and other foreign bodies cannot enter the appendix in opposition to the movement as long as the organ is in a healthy condition. (3) From various causes perforations may occur in the appendix. The current of mucus is then reversed and flows outward, and small bodies in the colon may thus be drawn into the appendix, or even carried through it into the abscess or the peritoneum, without being the cause of the perforation. (4) There is no scientific proof that grape seeds are any more dangerous than the hundreds of other small objects which we daily swallow with our food.

Good Roads.

Good roads should not be understood as meaning invariably city pavements or stone roads. Good roads means such improvement in our highways as local conditions and the extent of the traffic will justify. In this sense good roads is one of the most important subjects to every property owner, horse owner or wheel owner in the country.

A PURITAN WOMAN.

A DAIRY SHOWING DEEP AND HUMBLE PIETY.

It Also Reveals Delightful Visions of Femininity—An Edifying Conversation With Brother Jonathan Last Evening.

Esther Edwards, the eldest daughter of the Rev. Timothy Edwards of Windsor, Conn., and eldest sister of Jonathan Edwards, who is held by many profound and critical scholars to be the first intellect of America, was born Aug. 6, 1695, and died June 17, 1766. It is said that Timothy Edwards had very tall daughters, ten in number, who were colloquially called his sixty feet of daughters. She was married to Samuel Hopkins and came to West Springfield in 1727, and from her girlhood in 1712 to the year 1744 she kept a diary which is still extant. Little as it tells us about the times in which she lived or the people among whom she lived (even of her neighbors and intimate friends, about whom everybody always loves to hear), the diary gives some quaint and interesting revelations of herself. Although carefully preserved, it is evidently written in such simplicity of self-inspection that she makes it clear that she never had the thought of its ever meeting the eye of any other person. It is almost wholly about her spiritual condition from day to day and quite frequently of changes occurring at different periods of the same day.

Her maidenhood was evidently thoughtful, as you may imagine from the entry, "Had a very edifying conversation with Brother Jonathan last evening in the garden." Before her marriage she well considered the step. January 14, 1724, she writes, "Much perplexed about settling in life. Am told that the best thing I can turn upon is the advice of parents." On the following May 1 she writes: "The time draws near when I must determine which of the two gentlemen to proceed with." Eight months later, in December, she says she "committed the weighty affair of ——— to God."

Here are extracts indicating a combination of saintliness with femininity, which is just what men like and must have won her many suitors. In 1725, Sept. 9, she writes, "God's presence—considered sense of spiritual things. I was also in the evening stirred up to thankfulness by a new garment." On the 11th she writes, "Had in the morning the sweet influences of God's spirit, and so in the main in the forenoon and first part of the afternoon and then considerable deadness—just now am some recovering." On the 19th, "Business so urgent have not been able to make any remarks these two days—to-day comeliness of person, stirred up to bless God for that and other of his favors."

Again, years later, she entered one day, "Thanked the Lord for more than usual comeliness of countenance."

In 1741 one day's record only reports herself as "a little quickened" and on the next "Woe is me what dead already." The next day she writes, "I went to Westfield, had more of God's presence in conversation by the way and at private meeting than for some days past." When she went to Chicopee she found herself "not perfectly dull in morning and evening, prayer nor by the way."

The chastising seriousness of the religion of her day showed itself early and late in her life. Witness these records: 1725 (Sept. 1), "I was dead and dull yesterday." (12th) "Temptations of the devil." (13th) "Dejected until reading 3 chap of Lev." (20th) "So exceedingly dull and senseless that A. M. do not know what to do." (22d) "Looked to God and trusted in Him." (Sabbath) "Very confused, sottish, very confused indeed."

She was very laconic in some records, one day "pretty dull" and the next day "much the same." She showed a wonderful power of contentment gained in these dismal surroundings in the entry of June 5, 1743, which is "my mind sweetly impressed 'his evening in singing time by these words I was a bee before thee.'" In 1739 she wrote in great humility, "Mr. Hopkins praised me and I began to think I was a clever creature and much elated, but rejected all as coming from Satan."

The Pension Law.

It is an erroneous idea that a special law will have to be passed to pension the new veterans of the Spanish-American war. The pension office is already at work upon cases growing out of this struggle, a writer in the Pittsburgh Dispatch says. He who leaves both of his hands in the war hospital—these members having been destroyed in the line of duty—will enjoy an allowance of one hundred dollars a month, in addition to the other perquisites allowed by the government. The same will be given for the loss of both eyes. The loss of both feet will be worth seventy-two dollars a month. One hand and one foot together will be worth thirty-six dollars, the same as given for amputation at or above one elbow knee. One hand or foot will be worth thirty dollars, the same as given for total deafness. Should a stray Spanish bullet happen by chance to gouge out one eye seventeen dollars a month will be paid, but if the eye remains and merely the sight is lost, the monthly allowance will be five dollars less. Total deafness in one ear will be worth ten dollars a month as will also the trimming off of all the toes on one foot. A thumb will be worth eight dollars a month, an index finger four dollars, any other finger two dollars a big toe six dollars and any other toe two dollars. Pensions allowed for death will depend upon the rank of the victim, the number of persons dependent upon him and their ages. The widow of an enlisted man will get twelve dollars a month and each of her minor children two dollars. Widows and orphans of naval and army officers of high rank will doubtless get handsome pensions from congress. If possessing sufficient influence and the necessary recommendations, women nurses will probably be pensioned whether disabled or not.

COLLARS, JABOTS, NECK FIXINGS.

Fertility of Imagination Has Outdone itself in This One Direction.

The little accessories of dress in the form of collars, jabots, and neck fixings generally would seem to be its main features if we were to judge by the unlimited display of this sort of confection in the shops, for certainly the fertility of imagination in designing has outdone itself in this one direction.

Adequate description of this fascinating array is out of the question, but it is safe to say that any possible combination of lace, velvet, satin, ribbon, chiffon, and spangles which the mind can devise goes without protest into this medley of neck wear. It is all very tempting, too, and for black chiffon, satin ribbon and jet are quite as good style as the more dainty things in light colors. One collar-band of pale rose pink velvet has two full loops and pointed wired ends at the back, faced with cream lace, and a wide edging of lace plaited in full falls in straight ends to the bust on either side of the front. Wide collars, round, square, and yoke-shape, cut in points or scoops, are made of lace insertion, edging and ribbon, and worn to transform a simple waist into a mere dressy one for evening use. Wide lace attached to a velvet neck band forms a bertha-shaped collar, and a fichu of chiffon and lace with a yoke of narrow ribbon and insertion, is almost a waist in itself. One very odd collar of black velvet is lined with embroidered white satin and finished on the edge with tiny black feather fringe. Lace and velvet form another collarette with Medici collar, and so on through the list of collars and designs. Aside from all the neck wear for the house there are ruches without number in black, white and colored chiffon to wear as a becoming protection with evening dress. One of these in white mousseline-de-soie finely plaited has a finish of white ostrich feathers on the ends and at the sides with loops of satin ribbon and long lace ends. A novelty in simple collars and cuffs for morning wear is a linen band with a two-inch frill of colored lawn patterned with white and edged; narrow Valenciennes lace set in on the edge. The frill is knife-plaited and gathered in so full that it has the appearance of three frills instead of one, and the linen band fits inside the dress band and wrists, leaving only the ruff to show above.

Fashion Fancies in Neck Decorations.

The collar is one of the special points in dress this season, and there seems to be no limit to the variety which can be applied to that one small band around the neck. Huge bows of ribbon at the back are still worn, and the flaring collar of battlement-shaped pieces, rounded tabs, and points of bright velvet with a frill of lace inside is one of the prime favorites. The Medici collar, too, has an inning now, and every sort of device can be imagined is used to give the soft, fluffy effect around the neck. Knife-plaited frills of colored taffeta silk, beginning just in front of the ears and extending across the back, are very becoming with the added frill of lace, and really the special charm of this collar fad is that any decoration which is becoming is admissible. All sorts of fancy stocks in light, delicate colors, and pretty combinations of lace, chiffon, ribbon and velvet, are made ready for use, and as the collar rarely matches the bodice in color, they are very useful. Knife-plaited chiffon, three inches wide, scalloped and edged with fine lace, or a tiny fringe of feathers of the same color, falling over a ribbon band, makes the daintiest sort of a collar. Plain satin and taffeta ribbon, in all colors, are used for collars, but striped ribbons seem to have taken the place of the plumed variety, and violet and white in even stripes are very effective on a gray gown. Collar-bands of spangled gold galoon on embroidery, with a plaiting of white satin ribbon across the back, are especially pretty on some gowns and almost always becoming.

For Slim Arms

In the case of a slim arm the circular trimming is the best, as it tends to add to the apparent size, while a too plump arm may be made to seem more slender by the upright trimmings.

A favorite sleeve for the plain cloth gown has the arm fitted quite snugly almost to the shoulder, narrowing down to absolute tightness at the wrist, where it spreads over the hand in two deep points. The only fulness of the sleeve puffs out at the shoulder smartly, not at all in a drooping way, but aggressively stiff, as if making up for the lack of quantity. Often this style of sleeve is made up in velvet for a cloth gown, and finished at the wrist by a soft frill of yellow lace. A far more dressy sleeve is shown in a style to show above.

suitable for a handsome dinner or reception gown where more or less elaborateness is employed. Over a tight lining of silk is puckered thin mousseline-de-soie in black or white from the puff which tops the shoulder, to the frill finishing the wrist. The puff is made of dress material, and is made to stand out as stiffly as possible, finished oddly by a huge loop and long ends of the silk stuff caught at the shoulder by a fancy button and allowed to flutter away at the back. Twists of velvet fastened with fancy buttons, finish the bottom of the shoulder puff and the wrist.

The Age of Lace.

Old lace is so fashionable now that a few hints how to know its age may be welcome to some of our readers. The first lace made of linen thread dates from the end of the fifteenth century and is almost contemporary with the introduction of printing. Its first patterns were symbolic figures and emblems, sacred monsters and animals, trees, leaves, wreaths, and scrolls. From 1550 to 1620 we have squares, triangles, lozenges, wheels, and circles (geometrical style). Then comes the Renaissance style, which lasted till 1720, and consists of flowers, undulating wreaths, scrolls, all connected by a but-ton-hole net ground. From 1720 to 1770 a decline in artistic style generally known as rococo. Everything is stiff and angular, and designs are too close. The dotted style follows and its designs are very small. This is the lace of this century-born.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Straw hats show which way the wind blows.

The youth who courts a tall girl has a lofty ambition.

There is more fiction in fact than there is fact in fiction.

The wheels in a man's head are seldom able to score a century run.

Women never criticize the grammar of men who pay them compliments.

A woman is more apt to tell you what she doesn't believe than what she does.

A diamond is of less value to some men than a spade or a club is to others.

"The Apparel Oft Proclaims the Man."

Well, that depends on the apparel. Some clothing is like a yard stick, straight up and down; not so ours. In fact, there's a singularity about our Clothing that stamps it as decidedly original. It's made to fit, that's the whole secret of it.

\$5.97 buys a good serviceable, all-wool Suit, \$7.47 buys something better, and \$9.84 buys a Nobby, Stylish Suit.

Big reductions throughout our entire stock. We will not carry goods to another season ifprice will move them.....

WHITMAN, Cash Clothier and Furnisher.

A CLEAN SWEEP!

A single fact outweighs a thousand claims. If you look elsewhere, it is only time wasted. Nobody can compete in price, for we allow you to make your own price. Odds and ends after invoicing, that accounts for this sale.

... THEY MUST BE CLEANED OUT ...

and that's all there is to it.



STANDS AND PARLOR TABLES.

15x15, Solid Oak\$ 39
16x16, Solid Oak 50
24x24, Solid Oak 1.25
Nothing like them ever offered before in this

Famous Store for Bargains.

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At less than factory price. The most comfortable, the most useful of all Couches or Lounges, \$16.00 to \$22.00.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1898.

Some idea of the enormous expense of a naval engagement may be obtained through the knowledge that basing an estimate upon the shots fired by the Iowa the cost to our government of the destruction of Cervera's fleet was in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000. This does not include the cost of guns which can only be fired a certain number of times with safety.

Since the skill and power of our naval and military forces have been so effectively demonstrated, European statesmen have suddenly realized that closer trade relations with the United States are much to be desired, and it is now taken for granted that whatever may be the political outcome of the war with Spain, the commercial results will be quite as important. There has grown up a new respect for the prowess of the United States among other nations, and an evident sentiment that trade discriminations against this country are no longer to be encouraged.

There are no records in the history of any war which present such striking conditions as those now existing between the United States and Spain in connection with the Philippines. Aguinaldo and the insurgents are threatening both the Spanish and American forces on the island of Luzon, so that Americans and Spaniards, now resting on their arms, are menaced by a common foe. The prospect is that the American troops will enter the city of Manila under the conditions of the protocol now existing, and that the disposition of the Spanish forces will be determined by local arrangements.

The surrender of Manila to Admiral Dewey will simplify the work of the peace commission to a great extent by placing the United States in a position to demand the cession of enough surrounding territory to enable it to hold the city. Dispatches seem to indicate that the fact that Dewey bombarded Manila may be taken as conclusive evidence that he and General Merritt had reached some agreement with Aguinaldo as to its possession, or that the admiral and the general in command of the American forces believed that they were strong enough to hold the city and to keep the insurgents in check.

The lesson taught by the terrible disaster to La Bourgogne, of the French line of ocean steamships has not been learned in vain. There were three drills on the steamship Normandie on a recent voyage from Havre. On Thursday last, in mid-ocean, the big liner was stopped and the crew drilled in abandoning ship. Every man went to his post encircled with a life belt. The boats were manned, swung out on the davits and made ready for lowering. A committee representing the passengers complimented the captain on the efficiency and discipline of his crew. Hereafter every ship of the French line will drill her crew at sea.

Statistics which have been collected for the commerce of the world show that the value of a day's labor in civilized countries is now far greater than it was twenty-five years ago. This is said to be the only reliable test that can be fairly applied to ascertain whether mankind is better off today in material things than it was a quarter of a century ago. It has been asserted too by silver enthusiasts that the depreciation of silver entailed miseries on the world at large. The statistics in the case show that so far from this being true mankind is materially better off at the present time than when silver began to depreciate in value.

A dispatch from Washington contains the announcement that the Eighth Ohio infantry is on the list of regiments likely to be mustered out of the volunteer service soon, in order to place the American army on a basis consistent with our present relations to the nations of the earth. This will be glad news for the relatives of Massillon boys who have been expecting that several months must elapse before they could hope to see the brave young soldiers who have risked so much in the service of the flag. The interesting letters which these boys have written to THE INDEPENDENT from time to time have made their experiences familiar to many readers, and hosts of unknown friends will join in giving the Massillon volunteers a hearty welcome home.

A great deal will probably depend upon the agreement reached between the Spanish authorities and the American military commission at Havana regarding the time when troops shall be sent to Cuba. A speedy withdrawal of the Spanish forces would necessitate the

sending of American troops to the island before the commencement of the rainy season, as a definite fear is entertained that the departure of the Spanish soldiers would be followed by serious disorder in Cuba if their places should not be immediately occupied by forces from the United States. The period of reconstruction will doubtless be a trying one under the most favorable circumstances, and the best efforts of the Cuban authorities, in this country as well as in the island, will be required to repress disorder on the part of the elements that are ever ready at such a time to commit acts of lawlessness and depredation.

In a little more than three months has been fought one of the most decisive wars in the history of the civilized world—a war in which the United States met with no set-backs, and in which every battle resulted in victory for the American forces. Following are its most important dates:

May 1.—Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet at Manila.
May 19.—Cervera's fleet reached Santiago.
June 20.—Shafter's army landed at Baiquiri.
July 3.—Cervera's fleet was destroyed.
July 14.—Santiago surrendered.
July 26.—General Miles landed at Guanica.
July 29.—Ponce surrendered.
Aug. 11.—Spain accepted our terms of peace.

It has been asserted that the United States may now see a repetition of the consequences which followed the discovery of gold in California, when the activity imparted by that new stimulus to the business of the country rescued us from the long depression which followed the collapse of 1837. It is yet to be learned to what an extent that experience is to be repeated now, and how far the opening to American enterprise of the territory which we will acquire through the coming treaty with Spain will contribute to stimulate general business, but that it will be repeated to some extent is a fact established beyond dispute, for already we read of an enlargement of the sugar refining industry in Hawaii, of the establishment of a national bank in Santiago, and of the formation of syndicates to develop the agricultural and mineral resources of Cuba and Porto Rico.

SPAIN LEARNS TOO LATE.

El Heraldo, of Madrid, has had many an amiable thing to say about this country since the beginning of peace negotiations between the United States and Spain. In a recent edition it republishes a speech made in the Spanish senate in 1862 by General Prim, a famous warrior, who had at that time just returned from a visit to the United States where he had seen something of the military power of this country during the early progress of the civil war. Among other things he said:

"For a long time it has been believed in Spain, and in fact in all of Europe, that the United States has been a nation of business men, without either military spirit or military elements, and for that reason unable to make war, even within its own confines. Europe can now be convinced, however, that such is not the case. The people of the United States are aware that the most powerful nation of Europe is unable to successfully cope with it in the Western Hemisphere. It would be a matter of greatest ease for the United States to transport an army of 100,000 men, with immense material of war, to any part of the continent, but it would be a difficult and almost impossible thing for any nation in Europe to transport even 50,000 men to the United States without exposing itself to defeat and everlasting discredit.

"I had the pleasure and honor while in the United States to visit one of the armies of the North. It was the Army of the Potomac, commanded by the illustrious General McClellan, and was composed of over 100,000 men. I can assure the Senators that this army, because of the people who composed it, their military spirit, their superb discipline, their voluntary sacrifice and their immense material could be put before any army in the world. And it must not be thought that the bloody battles which are now transpiring in the United States will leave it impotent and helpless. Even if it came to the worst that could befall the country—the separation of the North and South—the power of the country will not have been diminished. For this reason I ask and counsel the statesmen of my country to be ever watchful of the United States." Alas! This publication comes too late. General Prim, in the light of recent events, seems to have been inspired by a spirit of prophecy, and if his speech had been published earlier it might have been of some benefit to Spain, but as it is, this evident effort to soothe the wounded feelings of the honor-loving Don will be lost, for of all aggravating words of tongue or pen, the most aggravating are these, "I told you so," uttered in effect by El Heraldo of Madrid.

SIXTY MEN ON A STRIKE

Russell & Company's Boiler-makers Refuse to Work.

THEY OBJECT TO THE REDUCTION.

The Workmen Declare They Were Given no Notice That Their Wages Were to be Cut—They Report at the Works Monday Morning to Ask for an Explanation.

The sixty men employed in the boiler department of Russell & Co.'s works are idle today. A reduction of ten per cent has been made in the wages of those who are paid according to the amount of work they do. The pay of the men who work by the day is not affected. Some of the boiler-makers who do piece work have been receiving from \$120 to \$135 a month. If they were to do the same work for regular wages, it is said they would be paid but little more than \$2 a day. The men claim that they were given no notice that a reduction was to be made. They say they knew nothing about the matter until they opened their envelopes Saturday night. They found that ten per cent of their money had been withheld. Monday morning all reported at the works at the usual hour. Every man wore his working clothes and some had dinner buckets.

They seated themselves in the shop, and the blowing of the whistle, which usually sent them hurrying to their respective places, had not the slightest effect upon them. Foreman Thomas Myers approached them. They asked for an explanation. What was told them was anything but satisfactory, and many did not consider it conclusive. The men then left the shop, going to the hall of the Trades & Labor Assembly, where they held a meeting, Peter Keller acting as chairman. Here the matter was thoroughly discussed, and it was decided to refuse to again enter the works unless the rate to which they were accustomed was guaranteed. A committee of five was appointed to wait upon Russell & Company, to report at a session to be held at 2 o'clock.

Superintendent Heggem, of Russell & Co.'s plant, stated this morning that there really was no statement to be made concerning the difficulty in the boiler making department. He said, however, that a 10 per cent reduction had been made, which applied to the piece work scale, but did not affect those receiving day wages. "This step has been contemplated for some time," he continued, "but was provisional. The boiler-makers have been paid amounts monthly which were out of proportion to other departments, and it was decided by the company that should last month prove the same, a 10 per cent reduction should be enforced, which was the case.

"The foreman of the department was notified and it was his duty to inform the men. If he failed to do this it is not the company's fault that some were in ignorance of the intended reduction. The committee appointed by the men conferred with me this morning and the situation was thoroughly discussed and they appeared to be satisfied with the explanation. At their request the company agreed to prepare a new scale for piece work embodying the reduction. This scale will probably be completed tomorrow and we have no doubts but that it will be accepted without further delay. Now, with regard to the men not being aware of the company's intention to alter the piece work scale, it can be said that members of the committee admitted to me that the foreman had discussed the matter with them."

JUST TREATMENT.

Striking Boiler Makers Will Receive It from Russell & Co.

After a conference with Superintendent Heggem, Monday afternoon, Russell & Co.'s boiler makers decided to not accept the ten per cent. reduction on piece work, therefore the strike was continued. The committee appointed by the workmen requested the restoration of the former rate, also that the ten per cent. deducted from the last pay be refunded. The former request the company declined to concede, but the latter received consideration. The men insisted that they had received no formal notice of the intended reduction, and Superintendent Heggem stated today that could the claims of the men be verified it was only just that they should receive the full amount for last month's work. A careful investigation was made, which resulted in the summoning of the boiler-makers to the works at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, when they received the various sums deducted.

"The company," said Mr. Heggem, "has no intention of treating its employees unfairly. If they were not properly notified in advance of the cut, their claims are just and certainly entitled to consideration. No ill will exists on either side, I think, and most assuredly not on the part of the company. Should the men return to work they will receive day wages, which are not contested, until the piece work scale can be adjusted. The company will not, however, be governed by any previous rate paid for this particular work."

No other preparation has ever done so many people so much good as Hood's Sarsaparilla; America's Greatest Medicine.

NO MOVING ORDERS.

The Eighth Ohio Still Stationed at Santiago de Cuba.

CANTON, Aug. 15.—Quartermaster Kuhns, of the Eighth Ohio, cabled the following message to the Repository on Sunday morning from Santiago de Cuba: "No moving orders. Homer White pretty ill. Williams, Miller, Vogelsang, Seitz, Deckman, Misch convalescing." This message was sent in answer to an appeal made by Cantonians to ascertain the exact number of Canton boys who are ill.

Representative Snyder has issued a certificate to Miss Ica Robinson, of Massillon, admitting her to the Wilberforce college for colored persons. The institution is located in Greene county and is maintained by the state. Mr. Snyder will furnish certificates for any colored boys or girls who are qualified under the statute.

Mary E. Leslie applied for a divorce today from John Leslie, an employee of the Pennsylvania Railway Company, charging extreme cruelty. She also desires alimony and an injunction restraining the defendant from coming about the premises where she and her children live, or disposing of or incumbering his property pending the final hearing. Nat C. and J. S. McLean filed the petition.

An axle under a South Market street car broke Sunday, while the car was descending a grade. Motorman Ed. Kenney was thrown from the platform, and his leg was broken.

Inventory has been filed in the estate of George Smith, of Massillon. Final account has been filed in the estate of Herman Marks, of Massillon. Inventory and appraisement have been filed in the estate of Thomas J. Thorpe, of Bethlehem township. Percy P. Trump has been appointed administrator of the estate of Henry H. Trump, of Canton.

Marriage licenses have been granted to John Scheffner and Maggie Dulabaum, of Massillon, and Charles Meyers and Agnes Johnson of Canal Fulton.

CROP CONDITIONS.

Summary Presented by the United States Weather Bureau.

The favorable weather conditions of the previous week have continued in the central valleys, middle Atlantic states and New England, where the rainfall has been ample and in some sections excessive. In the Southern states the week has been unfavorable for cotton, owing to insufficient sunshine and excessive rains. On the north Pacific coast the week was unfavorable, being dry and exceptionally hot. In Washington wheat harvest was interrupted by intense heat, which has caused the late grain to shrivel. Numerous complaints of damage to grain in shock by wet weather, which has also interrupted thrashing, are received from portions of the Ohio, upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys.

Corn has continued to make excellent progress, and, except in portions of central Kansas, southern Nebraska, and central Illinois, the outlook is materially improved. In Nebraska corn has suffered considerable permanent injury from the drought which prevailed in July. The early crop in Kansas is about made, and the late is promising, except in central counties, where much has been cut for fodder. A marked improvement is reported in Illinois, where a good crop seems assured, except in central counties. Reports concerning tobacco indicate that this crop is in a promising condition generally. In Ohio, however, it is in need of cultivation, and complaints of "frenching" continue from Kentucky. The outlook in Virginia is exceptionally promising. Cutting is about finished in North Carolina and some of the early planted in Ohio and Pennsylvania has been housed. Owing to abundant rains, the general condition of the soil is the most favorable for plowing for fall seedling, which work is unusually well advanced for the season.

THE GLORIOUS WEST.

Conditions Described by Timber Inspector Grapevine.

Goverment Timber Inspector Joseph Grapevine, who is spending his vacation with his family in the city, has had many interesting and some thrilling experiences during his stay in the West. Mr. Grapevine is now located at North Platte, Neb., and his duties call him to the most isolated parts of the state. Recently, while attempting to ford the North Platte river, he drove into a bed of quicksand and horse and carriage were swamped, and he narrowly escaped drowning. In fact, the announcement of his death was published in several Western papers.

"The land owners who till the soil are faring quite well this year," Mr. Grapevine said today, "but for the past four years the drought ruined everything and many were forced to leave their farms. Ranchmen are really the only prosperous men in the state, for Nebraska is the best grazing state in the West. Buffalo grass is abundant and cannot be excelled for fattening, and cattle are shipped from as far west as California for this purpose. A majority of the farming people of the interior are painfully ignorant, and many really do not know where they live. I recently had occasion to question a family, whose nearest neighbor was fifteen or twenty miles distant, in what precinct or range they lived, but none could tell. There were boys over sixteen years of age in the family and neither children nor parents could give the name of their postoffice. The mother finally informed me that she had not been away from the farm for twelve years. Families of this description are to be found daily in one's travels. They are indolent and filthy, laboring only enough to secure a scanty living. The cattle owners are just the reverse, however: they live in magnificent houses and enjoy all the comforts that money affords." Mr. Grapevine will return to North Platte about August 25th.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

MORE LETTERS ARRIVE.

Latest News from the Massillon

Boys in Cuba.

L. G. WITT DESCRIBES A BATTLE.

He Writes to the Rev. James Kuhn and Asks for the Prayers of those at Home for the Sick and Dying in Cuba—Harry Curley Sends a Letter to His Parents.

Among the Massillon boys who enlisted when the call for troops came were six members of St. Mary's church. The Rev. James Kuhn, rector of the church, so far as is possible, keeps in communication with the young men. He has just received a letter from Louis G. Witt, of Company I, Eighth Regiment, which is now at Santiago. The date is August 2, probably the latest of the letters sent to Massillon. Mr. Witt says: We are now camped on Mt. Seville, where the city of Seville once stood. We moved on the mountain on July 19, two days after the surrender of Santiago. I wish you could have seen the odds we had to fight against. I am positive that if we had had the position of the Spaniards they would never under the sun have won the victory that we did. It was a hard fight, but the loss on our side was not so great, considering the strong position the Spaniards held. My health is good just now, but I am sorry to say some of my friends are quite sick. The young man in the tent with me is sick with mountain fever. His name is Edward Renner.

A man in the next tent is also sick. I might say that half of the members of the regiment are ill. Company M has sixty sick, H has sixty, C has forty and so on. In all, the regiment has lost three men. I heartily ask you to request the congregation to share prayers with us, as the men here are very much in need of spiritual help. We have no Catholic chaplain, and owing to the sickness here I will be very thankful to anyone who will share his prayers for the three brave men who now rest under Cuban soil for the benefit of their noble country. Of all the twelve boys that are here from Massillon, not one is sick. We could all stand a good square meal. Nowadays we have hard tack and coffee, with soup once a day, and even the supply of these is limited. I expect to see hardships and have already seen some pretty hard times since I left Massillon. We were without a bite to eat the first two days we were here, and had to march twenty miles with empty stomachs. I must say, however, that I do not regret that I joined the army. I thought it my duty to fight for my country, and I am positive I will receive my reward in this world or the next.

HARRY CURLEY'S LETTER.

In addition to matters of a personal character, Harry Curley, under date of July 30, writes: "I do not think much of Cuba. It is all hills and mountains, and it rains every day. I do not think we will remain here very long, as the colonel has telegraphed President McKinley to have us moved. The boys are all getting sick with the mountain fever, but it never reaches the Massillon lads. I guess we are too tough. I am burned as black as a negro. We reached here on Sunday and the boats began to bombard Santiago city at once. We landed in small boats. Being taken ashore, we at once marched to the front, ahead of all the other regiments. Nobody in our regiment was hurt except Bailey, of Canton. He was shot in the leg. I wish you had been here and had seen what they had to go through to take Santiago. Up mountains through brush and jaggers they went and made that charge upon the hill. I do not see how it was made. If it had not been for the excitement I do not think it ever would have been made.

The Spaniards had barb wire all around the place where they were, and this had to be cut under fire. The hill is about as big as the one at Walnut street and a little steeper. On the top of the hill were trenches, and the Spaniards could shoot right down at us. We were the reserve. One colonel of the Twenty-fourth regulars, cried, "Let's charge the hill if it costs us our lives." A moment later a Spanish bullet killed him.

The news has come that we are to be taken home. All are glad. It will be about two months before we will reach Massillon. I do not think I shall want to leave the old town again very soon. We are to go on the St. Paul, I hear. It is here now. Tell THE INDEPENDENT to announce to the people that the Massillon boys here are all well, and that we are coming home.

"BUD" LARMER WRITES.

Has at Last Found a Place Where He Can't Spend His Money.

The following is an extract from a letter written by "Bud" Larmer, of Company I, Eighth O. V. I., to his mother, Mrs. Arthur Muckley, of Canton, July 24th:

"We are camped on a mountain between Santiago and Siboney, six miles from the former city, and in our present quarters we have but little to complain of, so far as the climate is concerned. While there is yellow fever here we are not near it, and are not allowed to leave our camp, so you need not worry, for the boys here are all well.

I hear that it is reported in the States that the Eighth had to fight their way for seven miles from the landing place to the front. Don't you believe it. We have not even heard a gun fired. If Santiago had not surrendered when it did the Eighth would doubtless have had some fighting to do.

We are kept close in camp, and I have at last found a place where I can't spend my money. The only thing I have

bought is a machete, which was used by a Spanish soldier. We get plenty to eat now. For a time after we landed we lived entirely on canned beef and hard-tack, but now our rations are excellent. We do not expect to stay here much longer, and all the boys hope to be home on Christmas."

CAMP MILITARY.

Professional Men Among the Musicians at Chippewa.

CAMP MILITARY.

CHIPPewa LAKE, Aug. 16. } Busy were the boys' at headquarters last evening, as bed clothing, cigars, patent medicines, music, etc., were tumbled hastily into boxes, trunks, bags or any convenient carry-all, preparatory to our start for Camp Military at Chippewa lake. From the amount of baggage taken one would think that we intended to entertain the entire population of Massillon. At any rate a number of our professional men expect to do a thriving business, judging from the numerous cards and signs tucked away in secret corners. Among them we noticed the following: "Bony" Dr. Ertle; Photographer Pflug; Sandstone Vogt; Wound-Nit-Be-Marshel Markel; Manager S. S. Aguinaldo; Second Fadder Alto, Buggus Bumpus Bailus.

A number of shrewd lawyers also accompanied the crowd, and words galore will flow from the hidden source of intellect, some of which have already been heard from E. b. Zellers and Blacksmith Bartholomew, which required the united efforts of seventeen dictionaries to translate their meaning. There are fishing poles in the crowd and if citizens will visit the fish markets on Canal and Main streets on Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock they can see specimens of what the united efforts of thirty-three and one-half men can accomplish. We left the report of our leaving for the regular reporters, as our time is too valuable to waste it on things seen by common people.

MELVIN.

AN UNGRATEFUL WRETCH.

Daniel Snavelly Assaulted by a Man Whom He Had Befriended.

Daniel Snavelly, whose farm lies on the Massillon road which leads through Wayne county, and who makes regular trips to this city once or twice a week, had an unpleasant experience last night. Mr. Snavelly was aroused by a knock at his door. A man wanted a drink of water. Mr. Snavelly told him where he could find the pump. The stranger asked Mr. Snavelly to accompany him, which he did. Mr. Snavelly recognized the man as David Burgher, now about eighteen years old, who had been raised by the Snavelly family, but he said nothing. He had heard that Burgher had gone to the bad. When they reached a dark spot, Burgher suddenly turned on Mr. Snavelly, and pressing a revolver to his brow demanded his money. Mr. Snavelly said he had no money.

"Do you know me," then asked Burgher.

"Why, of course I do," replied Mr. Snavelly, "and I have come with you to see just what you intended to do."

Then Burgher cried like a child, begging of Mr. Snavelly not to report the matter to the police, and saying that he wanted to live a better life in the future. Mr. Snavelly has not much faith in Burgher's promises, but he believes in giving every man a chance, and so will not make complaint to the authorities. It is his opinion that Burgher is discreetly penitent, knowing that nobody could prosecute a man in sorrow for a sin. Burgher is almost as well known in Massillon as Mr. Snavelly, having worked at various places here since leaving the Snavelly farm. Mr. Snavelly took him into his family from the Wayne county infirmary.

ALIVE AND WELL.

Joseph Walter is a Bartender in a Cleveland Saloon.

Joseph Walter, whose mysterious disappearance and long silence led his relatives to believe that he was dead, has turned up alive and well. He is now in Cleveland, in which city he was when his mother last heard from him. He is employed as bartender in a saloon, and writes that he is in good health. His mother, Mrs. Mary Walter, and other Massillon relatives went to Cleveland on Sunday, and it was then that they learned of his whereabouts. They did not see Mr. Walter, but they received a note from him. He does not state why he did not communicate with his relatives before.

CHARLES EVANS'S CONDITION.

His Injuries are Probably of a Permanent Nature.

The injuries of Charles Evans, who recently returned from the regular army, then stationed at Tampa, are in the nature of ruptures to muscles of the left leg and groin. While probably of a permanent character, the injuries have not greatly disabled Mr. Evans. He suffers considerable pain at times, however, although on some days his condition is apparently all that it was before he entered the army. Mr. Evans has been busy receiving friends ever since he returned, and has made one or two trips down town.

Big Price for a Broken Heart.

Not long since a Danville, Ill., jury ordered the male defendant in a breach of promise case to pay the competent sum of \$54,333.33 to the afflicted one. Though it is a pretty high estimate of blighted affection, there is another estimate which, if not in dollars and cents exactly as high, yet in general consideration of excellence reaches as lofty an altitude. This is the estimate of the people as regards the efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a remedy for constipation. The action of this gentle, but effective laxative, is never accompanied by griping so marked in the operation of most cathartics. It is an incomparable remedy for and preventive of malarial, rheumatic and kidney complaints, and a promoter of appetite and sleep.

Now is the time to subscribe.

"Pure and Sure."

Cleveland's

BAKING POWDER.

Does the most work and the best work.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Uncovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Miss Emma Kratch is visiting in Wilmet.

Yost's orchestra is camping at Luna lake.

Miss Grace Myers is visiting in Orrville.

Miss Minnie Goehler is visiting in Cleveland.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. John E. Johns, a daughter.

Mrs. Hoban, of Cleveland, is visiting in the city.

Miss Minnie Taggart left on Sunday for New York.

Miss Cora Taggart is visiting in Cleveland and Norwalk.

Miss Ida Houriet is among the visitors at Turkeyfoot lake.

Mrs. McGinnis, of East Greenville, is visiting in Youngstown.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Shingler, in Wooster street, a son.

Miss Helen Kirkland and Miss May Baltzley are visiting in Cleveland.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. William R. Lipps, who reside in North East street, a son.

Miss Rebecca Bingham, of Byesville, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Heitsman.

Miss Lida McBride and Miss Mina Porter have gone to Columbus to spend several weeks.

Mrs. Christian Schmultz and two sons, of Greentown, Ind., are visiting relatives in the city.

Miss Olive Shanklin left this morning for Toledo, to spend several weeks with her brother.

Miss Carrie Penberthy will spend the week in Barborton, the guest of Mrs. Miles Barron.

The C. L. & W. agent sold one hundred and ten tickets to Cleveland at the local station Tuesday morning.

George Goodhart, who went from here to Cleveland, is now in Mt. Clemens, where he will remain for some time.

Farmers' telephones have been placed in the following residences: E. B. Young, No. 27; Mrs. Jacob Kurtz, No. 241.

Sylvester Scovel, the newspaper correspondent, has reached his father's home in Wooster, and is said to be seriously ill with fever.

Leo J. Halter left Monday morning for Findlay, where he will engage in the insurance business, under J. C. Sear, formerly of this place.

Edward Llewellyn, accompanied by Miss Helen Llewellyn, left at noon for Niles, O., where he will visit his daughter, Mrs. D. H. Kennedy.

The waffle supper which was to have been given by the women of St. Timothy's church on Thursday evening, has been postponed until Friday, August 26.

Mrs. Stanley Igoe and son, of Indianapolis, who have been spending the past few weeks at Chautauque lake, are in the city, the guests of Mrs. Helena R. Slusser.

Bell telephones have been placed in the drug store of C. W. Cupples, West Tremont street, call No. 213, and in W. Graham's grocery, 53 S. Erie street, call No. 95.

George Hinderer has gone to Mt. Clemens to join some friends who are in camp near that place. From there he will visit Detroit and other points of interest.

Notwithstanding the reports of great damage that came from the nearby towns, but little of a serious character was done in Massillon by Tuesday evening's storm.

Company F, of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania, which has been guarding the Morgan Engineering works at Alliance for the past two months, has been ordered to Middletown, Pa., and will start on Friday or Saturday.

W. B. Davis, fireman in the C. L. & W. yards in Massillon, has accepted a similar position in the company's yards in Cleveland. W. B. Reynolds, brakeman in the Massillon yards, has been promoted to succeed Mr. Davis.

Miss Mell Cobough, who was sent to the state hospital at Toledo some weeks ago by order of Probate Judge Wise, has been discharged from that institution as not being insane and is at present staying with Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Wire in Capton.

Dr. A. B. Richardson, superintendent of the new state hospital, stated today that the institution would not be ready for patients until September 1. It was the intention to open the hospital on August 15, but the electrical machinery has not yet arrived.

Miss Emma Wise, who for some time past has been a patient in a Toledo hospital, returned to Massillon with her mother, Mrs. Margaret Wise, and brother, Mayor J. J. Wise, Monday afternoon. Miss Wise is in excellent health.

The W. & L. E. company has equipped its Long Run and Dillonvale mines with electric motors for drawing loaded cars up the slope. This will do away with the mules formerly used, and more than double the number of cars can be taken from the mine at one time by the use of electricity.

Anthony Wolf and Edward McCarty, of North Lawrence, have gone to Montana, where they will seek employment in the mines. Both are well known in Massillon. Wolf was the crack shot of the county, and McCarty played with the baseball team, so that both frequently met Massillonians.

Owing to the illness of President G. F. Breckel, the Retail Grocers' Association has not held the meeting that will be necessary for the final settlement of matters pertaining to the last annual

picnic. It is at this meeting that the prize due the family best represented at the picnic will be awarded.

Mortimer E. Hann and Mary L. Kouth were privately married at 7:30 on Tuesday evening by the Rev. W. H. Shultz, at his residence in Henry street. The happy pair then returned to their home in Grant street, where a few invited friends extended congratulations and where later supper was served.

Services held at St. Mary's and St. Joseph's churches, Monday, were largely attended. In the evening, at St. Mary's church, after vespers, the Young Ladies' Sodality received into their society eight new members. Special services were held in honor of the occasion, being conducted by 150 young women, all of whom wore gowns of pure white.

Jacob J. Rippel, of Massillon, has secured a lease on the middle room in the old Black building, on West Liberty street, and in a few days will open a hardware and second-hand store. Mrs. Irene Hardy, M. D., of Massillon, is the guest for a few days of Miss Kate Johnson, at the home of Judge and Mrs. Johnson, on Bowman street.—Wooster Republican.

The name of the man who tried to throw Policeman Getz under a freight train Sunday night is Murt, and he spends much of his time in Navarre. His companion, the man who has been in jail since the affair occurred, is Peter McNeil, of Navarre. Policeman Getz and Erle went to Navarre Monday afternoon. They did not find Murt, but they did find the father of McNeil. The latter came to Massillon at once upon hearing what had occurred. He said that the horse and buggy were his, and that he wanted them. They were turned over to him. He made a few inquiries about his son, and accompanied an officer to the jail that he might see him, but he said nothing about making an effort to have him released. McNeil was brought before Mayor Wise Tuesday morning. He said he had no recollection of any of the events of Sunday night, but against him he was guilty of all charges against him. The mayor fixed his fine at \$10 and costs. Having no money he was remanded to the city prison.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

MRS. CATHERINE RIDENBAUGH.

Mrs. Catherine Ridenbaugh, aged 63 years, wife of John W. Ridenbaugh, a teamster, died about 3:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon, of exhaustion. Brief funeral services were held at the residence at 352 North Mill street, Sunday morning, the Rev. Dr. Smith officiating. The body was taken to Buzzard's Hollow, a hamlet near Somerdale, for interment. Mrs. Ridenbaugh had lived in Massillon for about two years.

DIED OF DIPHTHERIA.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Aug. 17.—The two-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. James B. Jones died last night, of diphtheria. The funeral took place this morning. The death has caused something of a sensation, as it was not previously known that there was any contagious disease in the town. The property has been quarantined, and every effort is being made to prevent the spreading of the malady. Mr. Jones is a brother of J. P. Jones, labor commissioner.

HARRIET E. FISHER.

Mrs. Harriet E. Fisher, who was removed to the county infirmary five weeks ago, died at that institution Wednesday morning of spinal trouble. The funeral took place Wednesday afternoon, services being conducted at the cemetery lodge by the Rev. Dr. Smith. Mrs. Fisher was 54 years of age, and was a widow. She leaves three children, William and Hartley Smith and Miss Daisy Fisher, of this city.

ST. THOMAS AQUINAS.

A New Catholic Church, of which the Rev. T. F. Mahon is Rector.

The Cleveland Press publishes the following description of the new church to be erected in St. Thomas Aquinas parish, Cleveland, of which the Rev. T. F. Mahon, formerly of St. Joseph's church, this city is the rector: "The new church will be of pressed brick with Amherst stone trimmings. It will be about eighty feet square and three stories high. The basement, which will be twelve feet high, will be used as a young men's club rooms and gymnasium. The first floor will contain the chapel and the second the parochial school rooms. The third floor will contain halls for the parish societies. When the parish becomes rich enough a new church will be erected just west of the new building. The church will cost about \$25,000."

The corner stone of the new church will be laid with impressive ceremonies by Bishop Horstmann on Sunday afternoon, August 28. The new parish was organized several months ago, and pending the completion of the new building services are held in St. Cassimir's Polish Catholic church.

THE LIEUTENANT WRITES.

He Says Burton Hardgrove's Record is Clean.

The following letter, which explains itself and dispels the cloud which has been hanging over a Massillon boy, has been received by Beecher Hardgrove, of this city:

FORT COLUMBUS, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. L. E., Aug. 12, 1898.

This is to certify that Burton C. Hardgrove, of the Eighth Ohio volunteers, has been at this place since the departure of his regiment for the South. He is not a deserter, having reported here shortly after the departure of the vessel on which he was to have sailed. His conduct, while here awaiting transportation to the front, has been excellent.

M. G. SPRINGS, 2nd Lieutenant Fifth U. S. Artillery, Adjutant.

He sails this day on the Concho for Porto Rico, W. I.

A. G. S.

NOW WELL UNDER WAY

Arrangements for the Street Fair Progressing Nicely.

THE TUESDAY EVENING MEETING.

The Executive Committee Appoints Sub-Committees, and Each of the Latter Immediately Begins the Work Assigned to It—Names of Committees.

At a well attended meeting of the Massillon Business Men's Association, Tuesday evening, the executive committee was instructed to immediately appoint sub-committees, so that all could get to work without delay. The executive committee, which is composed of Messrs. Kramer, Putman, Bechtel, Pietzcker and Whitman, all of whom were present except the latter, went into session at once. They found what was before them to be more of a task than they anticipated, and it was agreed that the main body should adjourn, leaving the committee to its work, the latter to make known its appointments through THE INDEPENDENT of Wednesday. Vice President Putman presided at the meeting of the association. Mayor Wise was holding court in the adjoining room, and could not fill his usual place. Following is the executive committee's report:

Finance—H. V. Kramer, chairman; C. M. Whitman, secretary; W. A. Pietzcker, treasurer; W. L. Bechtel, J. C. F. Putman.

Exhibits—H. C. Dielhenn, C. A. Krider, G. F. Breckel, E. C. Segner, F. O. Humberger.

Space and Construction—W. D. Benedict, W. B. Martin, A. Dielhenn, E. E. Fox, F. R. Shepley.

Amusements—A. M. Wetter, G. C. Haverstack, F. A. Vogt.

Music—F. A. Vogt, S. F. Weller, T. C. Miller.

Light—C. M. McLain; H. F. Pocock, L. J. Vogt.

Advertising—George Doll, W. D. Benedict, G. C. Haverstack, Edward Albright, J. D. Miller.

Privileges—J. J. Wise, J. H. Hunt.

Contests—G. F. Breckel, G. J. Sailer, F. A. Vogt, A. M. Wetter, C. A. Krider.

Transportation—H. R. Shepley, E. E. Fox, H. C. Dielhenn, H. F. Pocock, E. C. Segner.

The committee on finance of the Massillon Business Men's Association is willing to work hard and long in the interest of the street fair, but, as a member remarked this morning, it can do nothing without the co-operation of the public. Money is needed, and money is being solicited. The persons who will derive the greatest good are the persons who are expected to subscribe most freely. It should be said that the time of the committee is limited, and that it would esteem it a great privilege if men who have any intention of offering financial assistance would do so without delay. The committee can not visit one person a number of times, and for this reason it desires a decisive answer when the first call is made. Street fair envelopes have been printed, and persons who have correspondence are requested to call at the mayor's office and secure a supply. Following is the list of subscribers and the amounts donated by them toward making the street fair a success:

S. F. Weller.....	\$50 00
Gustave J. Sailer.....	50 00
Finlay Brewing Co.....	50 00
John W. Shuster.....	50 00
Albright & Breckel.....	40 00
Union National Bank.....	25 00
Merchants National Bank.....	25 00
First National Bank.....	25 00
Charles Daul.....	25 00
Christian Schott.....	25 00
J. R. Geis.....	25 00
Joe Snyder.....	25 00
Hoch & Myers.....	25 00
Ed L. Royer.....	25 00
Schworn Bros.....	25 00
George W. Henrich.....	25 00
J. P. Clark.....	25 00
C. L. McLain & Co.....	25 00
Sam Rollins.....	25 00
Reed & Co.....	25 00
West Side Milling Co.....	25 00
Graze & Sonnhalter.....	25 00
Z. T. Baltzley.....	15 00
E. S. Craig.....	15 00
J. M. Schuckers.....	15 00
J. George Lieberman.....	15 00
W. Parker.....	15 00
Thomas C. Miller.....	15 00
J. M. Clark.....	15 00
W. R. Harrison & Co.....	15 00
Allice Williams.....	12 50
Mary Brandt.....	12 50
George A. Falke.....	10 00
Mrs. J. B. Thompson.....	10 00
D. Jones.....	10 00
A. J. Richeimer.....	10 00
Schneider & Stuhldreher.....	10 00
William H. Erle.....	10 00
Graben Bros.....	10 00
W. McCuen.....	5 00
Peter Wilhelm.....	5 00
P. B. Williams.....	5 00
E. A. Heckert.....	5 00
J. G. Schneider.....	5 00
M. Huth & Son.....	5 00
F. W. Arnold.....	5 00
Massillon Savings & Banking Co.....	5 00
John Russell.....	5 00
John Friege.....	5 00
J. B. Schrader.....	5 00
M. Neal.....	5 00

CHICAGO DYNAMITERS.

Narrow Escape from Death of a Whole Family.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—[By Associated Press]—Dynamite was exploded on the window frame of the room where John Hill, jr., and family slept, in the suburb of Belmont. The sash was blown in, but the family escaped injury. The attempt is ascribed to race track men, against whom Mr. Hill, as a member of the civic federation, has been conducting a crusade.

CANTON AND COUNTY.

Important Happenings in and About the Court House.

CANTON, Aug. 17.—Charles Fiala began action in court today against the members of the Fiala Military band, of Canton, to recover \$1293, alleged to be due him as director. He also petitions the court to appoint a receiver to take charge of the uniforms, instruments and other property of the band, which he wants sold and the proceeds applied to the payment of his claim. This morning Judge McCarty appointed Louis Vitak receiver. Lawyer W. E. N. Hemperly representing Simon F. Weller, of Massillon, filed a petition in court at 5 o'clock Tuesday evening, naming W. C. Bryant and H. R. Parsons, former proprietors of the Hotel Conrad, as defendants. Action was brought to recover \$356.63 due for merchandise. The case was settled out of court last night, however, and will be dismissed by Judge McCarty Monday, at the plaintiff's cost.

Samuel P. Lerch, of Canton, assigned Tuesday afternoon to J. A. Jeffers. The assets will aggregate \$2,500, and no estimate of the liabilities is given. The assignment conveys only real estate.

The first partial account has been filed in the estate of Thomas Mount, of Massillon. W. E. N. Hemperly has been appointed administrator of the estate of Catherine Shaffer, of Tuscarawas township.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Mortimer E. Hann and Mary L. Kouth, and Thomas R. Rogers and Lizzie Schneider, of Massillon.

THE BAND BOYS AT CHIPPEWA.

The Band is Very Popular—Flag Raising Sunday.

CAMP MILITARY.

CHIPPEWA LAKE, Aug. 17.

We arrived in good time after a monotonous ride, making many friends on the train and were received with cheers and expressions of friendship from the campers. There were two excursions on the ground, and it was a sight to see the people stare with astonishment at the immense amount of baggage we carried, and to applaud the quickness and dispatch with which it was transferred to the site of our camp, while we also made a good impression by erecting our five tents and completing our camp arrangements, eating dinner from our own stove and table. The time would be a record breaker for General Shafter's troops.

The entire evening was spent in entertaining the campers and boarders who gathered around to hear our songs and music. This morning at 5 a. m. Prof. Puegner had a quartet out and the campers are now counting number after number. Breakfast is being prepared by Cooks Loyd and George. Quartermaster Markel has developed untold talent for his peculiar position; he talked to an old huckster for forty-five minutes to obtain five bushels of potatoes for \$2.50 instead of \$3 and finally succeeded, much to the enjoyment of all.

Frank P. Eisenbrei is the champion stake driver of the band, actually hitting the stake once out of every six attempts.

Fadder Frantz holds his head higher than ever since he has been christened "Aguinaldo" by the boys. He feels and acts much like the South Sea Islander himself.

Dr. Sample, of Cleveland, is an enthusiastic admirer of all of the concerts.

The "Brigado" brothers are certainly wonders in the musical line and play nearly every kind of a musical instrument known. They gave a concert lasting an hour and a half, and the people wanted more.

William and George Erle were out last night until 2 o'clock after chickens, and this morning are in the guard house, having been arrested by Guard Puegner while trying to cross the line after taps had been sounded.

The steamboat was blown from her moorings and beached during the violent wind storm yesterday.

Today the Broadway Methodist church and Sunday school, of Cleveland, are coming, and we expect a good time.

Joe Ess has gained twelve pounds in weight. No wonder, if you had seen him eating sauer kraut for dinner yesterday.

Henry Pfing is enjoying his outing, but wishes for his family.

The boys showed in a peculiar way their desire to remain on terra firma by acting as ballast for our tents in yesterday's storm.

Marshal Markel climbed an elm and also a hickory tree, about forty feet high, to suspend a flag, and now he has to stay in bed. One of the boys please take notice, and bring him another pair.

We had ham, eggs, sauer kraut, potatoes, pork and beans, pie, cake, bread and butter, and coffee for breakfast. Watch for our Sunday bill of fare.

On Sunday we will have a flag-raising in honor of the great achievements of our army and navy. Preparations are being made now, and we invite everybody to bring baskets, and come, and spend a jolly time with us.

It has just become known by the boys, that this is the birthday anniversary of Oscar Puegner, who was born thirty-four years ago in Crotendorf-Ober-Erzgebirge, Konig-Reich. He is, at this writing, the happy father of seven children—send on your presents.

SACHEM.

Affected Her Heart

Could Not Make the Least Exertion Without Difficulty.

"My daughter had a swollen neck and also had a heart trouble. Her limbs were badly bloated. We gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla, using about six bottles, when she was cured and there has been no return of her ailments." MRS. EMMA THOMAS, North Solon, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills cure Sick Headache. 25c.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.

A Barn and a Slaughter House Burned to the Ground.

DAMAGE DONE BY LIGHTNING.

It Strikes a Barn and a House in the Vicinity of Dalton Almost at the Same Time—Stahl Brothers Are of the Opinion that Their Property Was Set Afire.

The slaughter-house of Stahl Bros., the Canal street meat dealers, was burned to the ground at 4 o'clock Wednesday morning. The building contained hides of the value of \$125, two live hogs, tools and other things. The loss is about \$400. There is no insurance. The slaughter-house was located but a short distance from the residence of John Stahl, a member of the firm, who resides just west of the city, near the old property formerly famous as a brewery. At 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning Mr. Stahl visited the place, and all was then as it should have been. When next he saw the slaughter-house it was in flames. The fire had gained too much headway to be checked. No alarm was sent to the Massillon fire department. The building was old and of but small value.

A FIRE NEAR DALTON.

DALTON, Aug. 17.—The large barn on the Stauffer farm, northeast of Dalton, was totally destroyed by fire Tuesday afternoon. The machinery and live stock were saved, but the crops and other contents went with the barn. Lightning caused the fire, and while the barn was burning the house was also struck. No great damage was done here, although the shock effected seriously a child who was in the place at the time. The total loss is about \$2,000, partially covered by insurance. The farm is under the management of Henry Hess.

NEWS OF FIVE PICKNICS.

Three Hundred and Thirty-six Tickets Sold to Randolph Park.

An excursion train of eight coaches conveyed three hundred and thirty six Massillonians to Randolph park, at Silver lake, Wednesday morning, where the annual picnic of the congregation of St. Joseph's church is today being held. The threatening weather discouraged a great many who had made preparations to go. The train went over the Massillon & Cleveland branch of the Pennsylvania railway system to Clinton, where it was transferred to the C. A. & C. road. Conductor J. B. Smith, of the Pennsylvania yard crew, had charge of the train, which left Massillon shortly after 7 o'clock.

NAVARRE BUSINESS MEN.

NAVARRE, Aug. 17.—The business men of this place have arranged for an excursion to Euclid Beach park on August 30. The fare from this place will be one dollar. It is to be the annual outing.

CANAL FULTON PEOPLE HAVE AN OUTING.

CANAL FULTON, Aug. 17.—The annual picnic of the Canal Fulton Business Men's Association was held at Euclid Beach park, Cleveland, yesterday. An excursion train of sixteen coaches conveyed about 800 people to that place, six hundred going from here alone. One hundred and twenty tickets were sold at Easton. The trip was made over the C. L. & W. railway. Accommodations were good and everything ran smoothly, thanks to the excellent manner in which the executive committee, Mayor McCadden chairman, discharged its duties.

REACHING OUT FOR BUSINESS.

A Radical Change in the Policy of the W. & L. E.

All of the details have been arranged and the time table sent to the printer for the change in the passenger terminals of the Wheeling & Lake Erie. By the change, all of the through trains will run into the union depot while the local trains will continue to use the company's terminals on Cherry street.

The arrangement is a radical departure in the policy of the road. Heretofore it has confined its effort principally to the handling of local passenger business without much regard to their connections. By the new schedule the passenger department will be given an opportunity to reach out after through business.

At Toledo the through train will make connections with the Lake Shore, thus forming the shortest and best line from Wheeling to Chicago, and in connection with the Wabash, the shortest line from Wheeling to St. Louis. Close connections both ways will be made with the Valley road at Valley Junction for Cleveland—Toledo Blade.

A LOCAL CONFERENCE.

Held in Massillon by Stark County Lutheran Ministers.

The regular local conference of Stark county Lutheran ministers was held at the residence of the Rev. L. H. Burry, in this city Tuesday. Those present were the Revs. B. F. Shillinger, of Canal Fulton; A. Beck, of Hartsville; G. M. Schmucker and L. F. Meyers, of Canton; O. W. Weber and L. H. Burry, of Massillon. The advantages and disadvantages of the parochial school were under discussion for a considerable length of time, together with the fourth verse of the sixth chapter of Ephesians: "And, ye fathers, provoke not your children to wrath; but bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." It was also decided to resume the publication of the "Lutheran Parish." Mr. Burry will edit the journal as before, assisted by the other ministers. The first issue will be made in October.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25c a bottle.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Most healthful leavener in the world. Goes farther.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

TWENTY OFF DUTY FOREVER.

List of the Dead in the Eighth Ohio Regiment.

The following is a list of the dead in the Eighth Ohio, so far as known, up to date:

I. N. Kieffer, chaplain, Wooster.
 Corporal Knowles, Company K, Alliance.
 A. H. Simpson, Company M, Mansfield.
 Arthur Nelson, Company B, Akron.
 Artificer L. L. Werker, Company H, Shreve.
 Harry Hague, Company H, Shreve.
 Charles Thomen, Company A, Bucyrus.
 George W. Coleman, Company M, Mansfield.
 Edward Wingerter, Company I, Canton.
 Corporal G. L. Happer, Company H, Shreve.
 I. N. Royer, Company K, Alliance.
 Corporal Dudley Wilson, Company G, Wadsworth.
 Frank Dibley, Company F, Canton.
 Charles Turner, Company L, Canton.
 Capt. J. A. Leininger, Company F, Canton.
 William Adams, Company H, Shreve.
 Moses McDole, Company H, Shreve.
 Ferris Miller, Company C, Polk.
 Ellis Bland, Company A, Bucyrus.
 Irvin Lautzenheiser, Company D, Wooster.

DIFFERENCES ADJUSTED.

Russell & Company's Employees Will Resume Work.

The differences between Russell & Company and the boiler-makers employed in the plant, which resulted from a 10 per cent reduction on piece work, have been amicably adjusted. This afternoon the men were paid the amounts deducted from the July pay, also for their services in August up to the time they struck. While the men are prepared to resume work, Superintendent Heggen stated this morning that a general resumption in the boiler making department would not take place for some time, as the busy season is past. "However," he continued, "the men will be summoned as they are needed, as there is always some work to do, and a small force may begin tomorrow. The season was probably shortened a week by the difficulty arising from the reduction, but employment for the entire force could not have been furnished longer. Those who begin work hereafter will receive day wages, but before the next season begins an entirely new piece work schedule will be prepared. In order that all the men may receive something to do they may be employed alternately."

TO CELEBRATE PEACE.

Russell & Co.'s Employees Will Float Another Flag.

Russell & Co.'s employees are contemplating another flag raising to celebrate the restoration of peace. Saturday of this week will likely be selected as the day for the ceremony, and the second mammoth banner will be hung to the breeze from the 137-foot steeple recently erected. The flags representing the international code of signals will also be exhibited. This outfit, including the large flag, was recently purchased by the employees. A programme similar to the last raising will be given.

A MASSILLON BOY ILL.

William Corey of Company I, Sick with Mountain Fever.

Charles Corey, of this city, has received a letter from his brother, James A. Corey, who, with another brother, William Corey, enlisted in Company I, of the Eighth Regiment. It is dated July 30, and comes from Santiago. Mr. Corey says: "Since I have been on the island I have had good health, but with Will it is different. He has been in the hospital since the nineteenth with a severe attack of mountain fever. For awhile I thought it was all off with him, but he is getting along nicely now, and I guess he will be out in a week or two."

Discovered by a Woman.

Another great discovery has been made and that, too, by a lady in this country. "Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For

LETTERS FROM CUBA.

Massillon Boys With the Eighth Write Home.

CUTTING MAHOGANY FOR FIREWOOD

Corporal Clark Describes the Fighting Around Santiago—William Graves is Getting Used to Camp Life, and Nothing Now Surprises Him—The Boys are Anxious to Get Away From Cuba.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH O. V. I.,
THIRD ARMY CORPS,
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 20, 1898.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

Immediately after landing on Cuban soil we marched directly to the front, notwithstanding the fact that half a dozen regiments have been waiting here for weeks for the same opportunity, traveling over the new road recently built by the engineering corps and through the same country where the Rough Riders achieved so glorious a victory. The condition of the country and the strong positions occupied by the enemy can never be explained or pictured so that it can be realized what awful obstacles the first invading army had to contend with. Only a narrow Indian trail, lined on both sides with thick, prickly plants and underbrush so thick that the eye cannot penetrate one yard, and infested with blood-thirsty Spaniards, who ambushed the invaders at every yard. Stretched through this jungle are miles and miles of barbed wire fence, reaching from the trails to the mountains. On both sides of the valley are high mountains thickly covered with trees, and rising nearly two miles above the level of the sea. These hills were full of Spaniards, and the high coconut trees distributed through the valley were full of sharpshooters, who killed hundreds of our officers and who, when caught, were shown no mercy, our troops shooting them as fast as captured. Through this wild and well protected country, every inch of ground being contested, our gallant forces fought as never was a battle fought before, and caused such havoc to the hearts of the Spaniards that they commenced to judge our forces as more than human. Charge after charge, dash after dash, through the valley and up the mountains, clearing everything in its way, our army finally succeeded in driving the Spaniards to the trenches like rats in their holes. Then on the first day of July commenced one of the fiercest and most stubborn battles ever fought, which resulted in a victory that will go down in history as one of the finest maneuvers ever attempted. Many a hero lies buried on Cuban soil as a result of this thirteen days' battle, and many carry the wounds there received. Charging trenches and forts, up high mountains, protected only by a few pieces of small artillery, with a determined and hardened foe before, and the heat at 120 degrees, was no boys' play, and this is exactly what our boys did. Possibly the fiercest point of attack was San Juan fortress, the key to Santiago, lying high up in the mountains, with miles of intrenchments and protected by strong artillery. If we could have landed our heavy siege guns and brought them to play, it would have been easier, but it was impossible to land them and we had to use such as we had. Four regiments were assigned to capture San Juan, the Seventy-first New York on the firing line directly in front, supported by the small regiment of some four hundred men, the Thirtieth regulars. The Twenty-fourth colored were placed on the left, supported by the Twenty-fifth. Then the grand assault commenced. The Seventy-first New York advanced to within a thousand yards of the fort, and struck a spot of open land, where it balked, leaving the entire center to the little Thirtieth, which gallantly advanced up the hill with bayonets fixed, and followed immediately by the colored troops. White and colored troops fell in the trenches together as the enemy was fast retreating to the next trench, the captain remaining behind standing in the door of the fortress, without saying a word surrendered himself and sword, he afterwards explaining that it was useless to fight further when he knew he would lose.

But this gallant charge was not without loss; out of the 400 of the Thirtieth they lost 156 men. The colored troops deserve great praise. They charged up the hill with empty guns, and helped to gain this great victory. While this was going on at San Juan, the fighting was general all along the line, the American forces gradually closing upon the city. The fighting lasted thirteen days, interrupted now and then by a flag of truce being hoisted in the city. Twice did our troops misunderstand this as a willingness to surrender, and as our men marched openly toward the city, they received the murderous fire of the Spaniards. Another obstacle placed in front of our boys in the fire upon the city was that on nearly every building in Santiago floated a red cross flag, agreed to by all nations, to be exempt from fire. It was impossible to fire in the city without hitting some one building floating this flag; besides, in every hospital a battery was located, and these they were using upon our forces. The ambassadors complained to our generals about firing on these buildings, and it finally came to an issue where something had to be done, and General Shafter granted them twenty-four hours in which time to establish one general hospital out of the range of our guns, and the skirmishing continued mildly for some days. We would probably be skirmishing yet on the same plan, had it not been for the arrival of General Miles, who brought everything to an issue in short order. On that day,

which is looked upon with superstition by many, the 13th, the papers were signed, and the conditions of surrender strictly understood. On the 17th the Spanish soldiers fled out of the city and stacked arms outside the walls, and every soldier, instead of being downhearted at defeat, was the happiest creature in the world at the prospect of being released from fighting our troops. A soldier of the one battalion that was ordered into the city to escort the officers out, made the following remark: "I hope to God I will not be asked to enter the city again as long as we are here; such sights as greeted my eyes cause even a soldier's heart to turn; men, women and children, although fairly well dressed, lay dead and dying in the streets and on the sidewalks of the city, mostly the result of starvation. Those who did survive were so weak that they were compelled to creep along, and when they caught sight of us fell on their knees, pointing to their open mouths and stomachs indicating their condition. An odor arises in the city that was almost impossible to stand."

The boats were busy all Sunday blowing up the mines in the harbor. Then, resulted one of the greatest victories of the world's history. England made three unsuccessful attempts at Santiago, and in her last defeat lost nearly 40,000 men. An English general who was here to witness the proceedings made the remark: "If I had 25,000 soldiers like that, (referring to our boys) I would not be afraid of any 100,000 that ever existed."

A Spanish captain made the remark: "We do not understand your method of fighting. Instead of firing and retreating as was the habit with the Cubans, you fire and advance." He referred to our military tactics, this being our first opportunity to test them, and they proved very effective.

The Cubans we encounter through this section do not seem to appreciate the favor we are doing them. Their only desire is to get a hold of the money the soldiers have, to stuff themselves full with the food bought by the army. A soldier who was killed or wounded was immediately set upon by a pack of lazy black fiends, and robbed while in a helpless condition. Quite a number had to be killed; they arose to such a pitch of greed that if their demands for money and food were not complied with, they did not hesitate to draw a knife, which was always met with a dose of lead.

The Eighth is in fine spirits, camping on a high mountain overlooking the city, and with plenty of good spring water. We have the assurance of General Miles that we will start on the expedition to Porto Rico on or about the 25th inst. The boys are getting in good shape.

Yours respectfully,
WM. A. CLARK,
Corporal Co. L., 8th O. V. I.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
July 20, 1898.

Yesterday evening we received our letters, and the evening before the papers for the company came. Taking it all together, I am getting pretty well used to this kind of life. The camp is composed of our small shelter or "dog" tents. With a ditch around them they can be kept dry even in a hard rain. Our first night, the 11th, on the island, however, we pitched our tents in a terrific storm and everything just swam. Then we were on low ground, in the valley of the Rio Seco, but later we moved to the top of a ridge on the south or left side of the valley, and it is much better here. Here are fine views; the great, green valley with palm and other strange trees; the high ridge of mountains on the other side, and to the south a most lovely vale. We can see part of the southern end of Santiago from our camp, as it lies to the east. I have been up to the front and I wonder more and more how our troops ever could take that hill, the last defense of Santiago, with its difficult lines of intrenchments, the hill being difficult enough to climb without any resistance. The Eighth came near being in the last fight, but the terrible rain storm I have mentioned kept us back and we have no share in the glory. Well, who knows what may turn up? I have gotten so that I believe that nothing can surprise me. We are camping on old sugar fields and the uncultivated, run-down cane is in patches everywhere. I have seen a number of ruins of houses and sugar mills. It is sad, the desolation of the country. Fire has played a prominent part in desolating the land, as may be seen by the charred remains of trees and burnt grass under the new vegetation, which we meet when cutting our mahogany firewood. Here, however, a new growth of green soon covers all such ravages. My friend Frazier and I have taken some pleasant rambles through the country.

On one such walk we came to a place where two rows of cocoa palms showed an old avenue leading up to where a house once stood. Frazier climbed a tree and knocked down several green coconuts with the milk of which we regaled ourselves. This avenue is only a sample of what is here. There are plenty of places where trees are planted, as if in orchards, showing where houses once stood. But now how different! In all the miles of country in the Rio Seco valley, that we can see, only one house is left. That is a large, fine one, and is Cuban headquarters. Frazier and I had a talk with some of the high officials of the Cuban army. For privates to talk to men of such rank in our army would be impossible, but it is different with the Cubans. The officers were white men, educated, could speak English very well and had traveled in the United States. They gave us much interesting information about the island, its people, etc. They seemed to think Havana would be difficult to conquer. Nearly all the Cubans I have seen are negroes, or have a strong admixture of negro blood. The men almost invariably carry machetes. They are mostly illiterate, but are devoted to their cause.

In taking supplies to Garcia's army the Cubans not only load heavily their funny little horses and mules, but the men and women themselves carry great burdens for miles, and I have actually seen little girls, not more than eight years old, carrying bundles on their backs to help along "Cuba Libre." One of their chief articles of food is the mango. On the same tree may be seen all stages of the fruit, from the green to those rotten with ripeness. We are not allowed to eat it. The houses of the poorer people we have only seen at Siboney, our landing place. Many were made of brush, sugar cane, etc., but the better kind were built of clay, strengthened with wooden beams and whitewashed. All had thatched roofs and so far as I could see, clay floors.

The mountains north of us are full of iron, but the only mines of which I have knowledge belong to the Jaraugo Iron Co., in which, rumor says, Andrew Carnegie is interested. The company has a little narrow-gauge railroad from the mines to the Santiago harbor. Although we were allowed to roam about when first camped here, the lines are drawn much tighter now and we are kept well cooped up in camp. From the time of our landing until day before yesterday, when papers came, we had had no news of the outside world; we knew nothing of the Laborer's disaster, and had no idea that Hawaii is now a part of the United States, but worst of all, we heard nothing from the folks at home.

WM. W. GRAVES,
Co. D, Eighth O. V. I.

A SOLDIER'S TROUBLES.

Private White Answers to a Serious Charge in Massillon.

Samuel J. White, a member of Company F, Eighteenth regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, stationed at Post Norman M. Smith at the Morgan Engineering works at Alliance, was brought before United States Commissioner R. H. Folger on Thursday, by United States Marshal Keeley, charged with complicity in the robbery of the postoffice at Rockwood, Somerset county, Pa. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and his bond was fixed at \$1,000. Having no bondsman, he was taken to the Cuyahoga county jail. He will have his trial in the United States court of the western district of Pennsylvania.

It is alleged that White, disappearing from the army about July 30, spent the time at his home in Somerset. While he was there the postoffice was robbed. Detectives claim that some of the articles stolen were found in his possession. White is 22 years of age, and is single. Two other persons have been arrested on the same charge, one sixteen years old, the other nine. They are now in Rockwood. White's case came to this court because he was arrested in Alliance.

SERIOUSLY BURNED.

Mrs. William Bantz Has an Experience with a Gasoline Stove.

Mrs. William Bantz, of 58 West Tremont street, attempted to move a lighted gasoline stove at her home, at about 8 o'clock Thursday morning. This caused a quantity of the fluid to splash from the can, which had not been properly closed, much of it falling upon her garments, and some upon the stove. Instantly her clothing was afire. Mrs. Bantz's two-year-old child, who was near by, ran screaming to its mother's side, catching hold of her dress. It was with great difficulty that Mrs. Bantz disengaged herself without setting the garments of the little one afire, but finally succeeding, she ran to the yard, and by the aid of wet cloths hanging on a line soon extinguished the flames. Neighbors then arrived, and the fire in the house, which was burning the paper on the walls and shelves was put out before great damage was done. Mrs. Bantz's arm, her face, neck and shoulder were badly burned. Under the care of Dr. J. O. Gardner she is now resting easily.

WHEELING REORGANIZATION.

Benefits Which Have Been Derived From the Receivership.

A Wall street journal says: "It is doubtful if any of the reorganization committees have obtained better results within a comparatively short time than that of the Wheeling & Lake Erie. An asset of over 98 per cent. of the assessment paying stock shows widespread satisfaction with the plans of the committee and with the outlook for the property. Some of the large stockholders have said lately that the receivership might prove to have been a blessing in disguise, as it had enabled the company to make very extensive betterments which could not have been done in other ways without unduly extending fixed charges. The company is now in a position to work as cheaply as any of its competitors. It is beginning to get results from the change in handling coal, and the trade condition is better than heretofore. The agency plan, while developing some friction, is regarded on the whole as much the best of any that has been tried."

The Stark County Fair.

The county fair which which will be held on September 27, 28, 29 and 30, will be a success in all departments, unless present indications fail. The premiums offered exceed \$5,000. Arrangements have been made for a number of special attractions, which include a band contest, fox chase, rabbit chase, mule, pony and novelty races. The speed programme is a good one, and great races may be expected. Special premiums are offered for double teams and single drivers. For premiums and information regarding these special features see pages seventy-nine and eighty in the catalogue. For copy of premium list address J. H. Lehman, secretary, Canton, O.

Notice.

The mail on route 31881, from Newman to Massillon, will leave Newman at 10 a. m. and arrive at 12 o'clock m., on Saturday, August 20th.
DAVID H. JONES, Contractor.
Newman, O., Aug. 15, 1898.

ADDITIONAL TOLL LINES.

The Bell Telephone Company will Build to Wilmot.

The Bell Telephone Company, which is now building metallic circuit toll lines to Canal Fulton, Clinton, Nimisila and other places west of the city, is preparing to extend its lines south through Richville, Navarre, Beach City, Wilmot and Justus. The latter improvement will be greatly beneficial to local merchants and will be completed this fall. A force of workmen began the construction of the Canal Fulton and Clinton lines Thursday morning, and as soon as this contract is completed the force will be augmented and will work southward to Wilmot. Manager Stalcup, of the Bell Telephone Company's interests in Massillon, secured a franchise for a toll line and exchange from the village of Beach city, Thursday night, and appointed D. Bose agent. At Wilmot, Friday night, he was also successful, and he expects no opposition at the other places named. Poles and other material for all work planned are here and ready for use.

The company will rebuild all leads about Massillon and will string a 250 pair cable from the exchange to Cedar street, which will greatly reduce the number of wires in Main street and will also relieve Mill and North streets.

The copper wire has just arrived for the long distance line which will be built to the new state hospital.

Struck by Lightning.

LITHIA SPRINGS, Ga., Aug. 15.—[By Associated Press]—Seven soldiers in the hospital were seriously hurt by lightning which struck in camp last night.

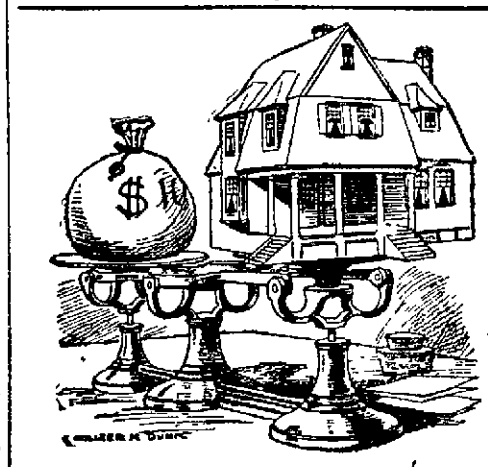
COULD NOT SLEEP.

Mrs. Pinkham Relieved Her of All Her Troubles.

Mrs. MADGE BARCOCK, 176 Second St., Grand Rapids, Mich., had ovarian trouble with its attendant aches and pains, now she is well. Here are her own words:

"Your Vegetable Compound has made me feel like a new person. Before I began taking it I was all run down, felt tired and sleepy most of the time, had pains in my back and side, and such terrible headaches all the time, and could not sleep well nights. I also had ovarian trouble. Through the advice of a friend I began the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and since taking it all troubles have gone. My monthly sickness used to be so painful, but have not had the slightest pain since taking your medicine. I cannot praise your Vegetable Compound too much. My husband and friends see such a change in me. I look so much better and have some color in my face."

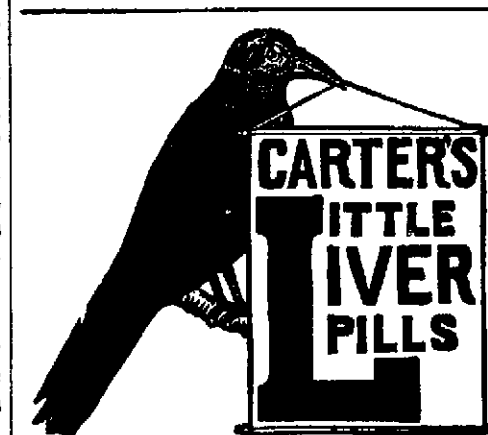
Mrs. Pinkham invites women who are ill to write to her at Lynn, Mass., for advice, which is freely offered.



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and much more easy to take care of—affording you ease and comfort at the same time—is an investment in one of our real estate bargains. Vacant lots, houses and business property.

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Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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See you get Carter's,
Ask for Carter's,
Insist and demand
Carter's Little Liver Pills.

GOLD DUST

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Will, by special request, meet his many patients in this county every month for the next year, and examine all afflicted free. Ohio Office, Columbus, O.



DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN.

CHRONIC DISEASES.

The Doctor treats no acute diseases, but makes a specialty of chronic and long-standing diseases. Cases given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable, he most desires to see. Dr. Kutchin has treated over 15,000 cases in Ohio in the last two years, many of which have been given up as incurable; some to be blind, others deaf, and a large number to be invalids for life. Now they see and hear, and are the latest and most successful cases. The Doctor is surrounded with a fine collection of instruments for examining and treating all chronic diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Throat, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Bladder, Skin, Brain and Nervous System. Cancer, Tumors, Erysipelas, Old Sores, Fits, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gout, Sick Headache, Debility, Depression of Spirits, Diseases of Children, etc., etc., etc., and, in fact, all long-standing chronic diseases. All surgical operations performed.

EXAMINATIONS FREE TO ALL.

Whenever it is known that Dr. Kutchin is stopping at a place, crowds gather to consult him, and it is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that in chronic diseases he never asks a question, but describes the different diseases better than the sick can tell themselves. It is a wonderful gift for anyone to possess, and Dr. Kutchin's diagnostic powers have created a demand throughout the country. He diagnoses the following, which is peculiar to the large hospitals, and is not and never has been the province of country doctors. viz: he carefully notes the symptoms of the patient, and ascertains the condition of the internal organs, and he carefully records in his register for future reference. In this way he ascertains the true nature of the disease and its cause. When sick people consult him he readily tells them whether he can cure or help them, or whether they are beyond hope.

HIS IMPROVED METHODS OF TREATMENT.

Are mild and pleasant; agree perfectly with the most delicate Lady or Child; do not reduce strength; can be used while at work, and give the greatest possible benefit in the shortest possible time. Patients can consult him or write to him at any time, and he will, without charge, send them the treatment, as successful and satisfactory as though they were living next door to each other.

MANHOOD PERFECTLY RESTORED.

Quick, painless and certain cure for Impotency, Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhea, Leucorrhea, Weakness and Nervous Debility, also for Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all private diseases, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual excesses in mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Absolute cures guaranteed in curable cases. No risk incurred.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Such as has baffled the skill of other physicians and remedies, Dr. Kutchin quickly cures. Cancer, Tumors, Fibroid and Polypoid Growths cured without the use of the knife. No cutting, no pain, no danger.

Dr. Kutchin's cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of the United States. Correspondence with invalids solicited. All letters with stamps enclosed answered free. Call and be examined and learn the cause of your disease, and if it can be cured. Tape without charge. The response for the whole course of treatment are furnished from the office or at the institute, all at once or by the month.

CONSULTATION, EXAMINATION AND ADVICE FREE TO ALL AT THE

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Thursday, Sep. 1st, '98.
ORRVILLE, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6
Consultation, Examination and Advice. FREE.
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